FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 24, 1862. [NO. 2334.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

The Enquirer's Gross Reflections on North-Carolina Troops at Roanoke Island.—The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday last joins other papers in that State in maligning and libelling North-Carolina troops in the late battle on Roanoke Island. The Enquirer, after claiming all the credit for Virginia troops, says:

"Indeed, the defeat of our handful of heroes is attributed less to the superior prowess of the enemy's hosts, than to the alleged cowardly defection of a North Carolina regiment, whom not even the knowledge that they fought for the defence of their own firesides, could, it appears, inspire with courage to dare the worst. A portion of the same regiment is said, however, to have stood their ground nobly, and to have gallantly vindicated the fame of the old North State, sadly jeopardized by her less worthy sons."

Now, it was exceedingly imprudent in the Enquirer to make any such statement as the above at this time, even if it be true; but if not clearly ascertained to be true before it was made, what should be thought or said of its author? We do not believe it to be true. We believe that the N. Carolina troops bore themselves as well in this conflict as the Virginia troops; and we shall continue so to believe until we have undoubted proof to the contrary.

The Enquirer has made not only a grave but a mortal charge against North Carolinians. Where are its proofs to sustain this charge? If we shall find—as we believe we will—that the Enquirer, after claiming all the credit for Virginia troops, has libelled our brave soldiers, and if we shall have good reason to believe that the Enquirer is sustained in making the charge by the common government at Richmond, and by any considerable portion of the people of Virginia, we shall advocate the withdrawal of our troops from the soil of that State, and the adoption of such measures as will protect our own State against the enemy. We deeply regret to have to use such language, but we shall defend the character of our own noble old State at all hazards. We have nothing to say against Virginia or Virginians We lament the untimely fall of Wise and Selden, and other glorious spirits from Virginia, who poured out their blood in that unequal conflict; but while we lay the cypress upon their tombs, we must be permitted to claim for our own sons as much credit for gallant bearing on the occasion referred to as has been accorded to others.

We are gratified to state that the Petersburg Express and the Suffolk Sun appear to have done justice to the troops from this State.

Ral. Standard.

Gunboats and the Naval Appropriation.—Congress has appropriated for the use of the Navy Department four millions two hundred and seventy five thousand dollars. This sum does not include two million twenty thousand more, which have been specifically appropriated for floating defences in the Mississippi river and for the Merrimac. Of the former sum two million six hundred thousand dollars are for the purpose of equipment and repairing vessels, for ordnance and ordnance stores, and for the purchase and building of steamers and gunboats for coast defences of the Confederate States. For this latter object two millions, of the two million six hundred thousand, are appropriated.

Norfolk Day Book.

Refugees.—Refugees from North Carolina and even from Norfolk have been arriving in this city for several days past, in considerable numbers. On Sunday, some six or eight wagons, filled with negroes and their effects, belonging to citizens of Edenton, who have been compelled to flee for safety from that place, reached Blandford. We presume there must have been at least fifty negroes with these wagons. We have also seen and conversed with several refugees from Elizabeth City and other points on the coast of North Carolina.—*Petersburg Express, 18th.*

More Troops from Georgia.—President Davis has made a requisition on Gov. Brown, of Georgia, for twelve thousand additional troops for the Confederate service.

More Troops from Alabama.—The President has called upon the Governor of Alabama to furnish twelve additional regiments of soldiers, to serve for three years or during the war.

Re-Enlistments.—We rejoice to learn that a large number of our twelve-months volunteers have determined to enlist for the war. Large numbers are passing through this City, daily, on furlough, to return after a short visit home. Many, perhaps two-thirds, of Gen. Holmes' brigade have re-enlisted, and we should not be surprised if three-fourths of those in the Army of the Potomac should do so. We hope to hear as good news from all other points.

Raleigh Standard, 19th.

Confirmation of Major-Generals.—We learn that the Provisional Congress yesterday morning, in secret session, confirmed the President's nominations of W. W. Loring and George B. Crittenden, as Major-Generals in the Provisional Army.

General Loring is relieved from the department of Virginia, and it is understood that he will go South, probably to North Carolina.

In this connection, we may state that General Crittenden has demanded a court of inquiry with reference to the Somerset disaster.

Rich. Examiner, 18th.

Salisbury.—The citizens of Salisbury upon hearing of the capture of our men at Roanoke Island, immmediately raised $750, which has been forwarded by Rev. Mr. Mangum to the prisoners. A good thought.

BURSTING OF A GUN.—The great Sawyer gun of the Yankees at Newport News burst a few days ago, killing three soldiers and wounding four or five others.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.—We do not think the accounts we publish this morning altogether reliable. It will be seen that there are various discrepancies, which we are not able to reconcile. We have sustained a defeat. But it is not likely to be as bad as the Northern accounts represent it. Let us wait for reliable accounts.

But, good or bad, it is no time for gloom or despondency. We have to fight the enemy. Our fathers did so under far worse reverses, with far fewer resources, and with far less at stake. Courage, then, Southrons! Never despair! Never give up the contest!

VOLUNTEERS.—Upwards of 200 Cumberland volunteers have enrolled their names during the last four days. Generally they are attached to Col. Starr's Light Artillery, Blocker's Heavy Artillery, and Murchison's Cavalry.

FROM RALEIGH.—Our friend "F" writes us in regard to the blasted hopes inspired by his letter of the 16th, which we published on Monday. He has nothing to reproach himself with. Up to the time of his writing our army had sustained itself gloriously Subsequently it was overwhelmed by numbers.

The reported recapture of Elizabeth City, he says, is not confirmed. A delegate, just returned from that section, says that the yankees remained in that town only an hour or two, and that no fight had occurred there

The Convention, he says, is laboring to accomplish all it can before the recess next Tuesday. As to the Confederate taxes, he advises the people not to relax their efforts to be prepared to pay it, in the event of a failure on the part of the State to obtain the means.

"The ordinance for the suppression of distillation is under consideration to-day (the 19th.) There is great diversity of opinion—some preferring taxation, some absolute prohibition, and some to let the whole matter alone. I think the majority are determined to check or suppress it."

"Many wild rumors are afloat, and much excitement prevailing, but all evince a firm determination to stand or fall with their country." F.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—Twenty Senators were present on Tuesday, the first day of the session; among them Messrs. Davis and Dortch of N. C. Vice President Stephens called the body to order and administered the oath. Mr. Hunter was then unanimously elected President (of the Senate) *pro tem.* He serves until the inauguration of the permanent Executive, on Saturday next. Mr. James H. Nash of S. C. was elected Secretary on the 6th ballot. Mr. James Page of North Carolina was elected Doorkeeper on the 2d ballot. No other business.

In the House of Representatives, Hon. Thos. S. Bocock of Virginia was unanimously elected Speaker. Emmet Dixon of Georgia was elected Clerk. R. H. Wynn of Alabama Doorkeeper. No other business.

From North Carolina, Messrs. Ashe, Arrington, Bridgers, Davidson, Gaither, Kenan, Lander, McDowell, and McLean, were present. Mr. Smith absent.

The Provisional Congress expired on Tuesday last, and it adjourned *sine die*, after a resolution of thanks to its President, Hon. Howell Cobb of Georgia, and his response.

NORFOLK NEWS.—Five French Frigates arrived in Hampton Roads a few days ago. Probably this arrival gave rise to a report that a British and French Minister to the Confederate States will be present at the inauguration in Richmond on Saturday next. Such a report is in circulation, reaching this place this morning in a letter from a gentleman well known here who is at present near Norfolk.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express says:

"I have not learned what has been done with Dr. Piemont and other traitors taken in Elizabeth City. They were imprisoned in Portsmouth yesterday."

A FALSE PRETENCE.—The wretched apologies for an administration which disgrace the government of the late United States, have been driven to back out from one to another of the prominent stands which they had insolently taken. They would not recognise the Confederacy as a belligerent power though all the rest of mankind did, till their own people compelled them by the clamor in favor of an exchange of prisoners. They then abandoned this point, though in a sneaking manner. They dubbed our privateersmen as pirates, threw them in dungeons and intended to hang them A determination to treat Corcoran and other yankee officers in the same way brought them to a back out on this point, and the privateersmen have been recognised as regular prisoners of war. The Mason and Slidell case was a still more humiliating back out. But it remained for the last instance of crawfishing to be marked by a pretence the falsity of which will provoke a smile all over the world. All the political prisoners confined in the Bastiles in every quarter of the country are discharged because, so Lincoln says, "as the rebellion is now manifestly on the decline, the severe measures formerly resorted to are no longer necessary." The poor ass! All the world knows that the "rebellion" is fifty fold more powerful in men and in determination now than it was when he commenced incarcerating those political prisoners. The lie is intended for European consumption; but it is too transparent to deceive any one either there or here.

A NICE PLOT SPOILED.—A man named J. N. Hendricks, of Ohio, was arrested at Chicago a few days ago, and $600 in good Northern bank notes and $800,000 of Confederate scrip which he had had lithographed and printed in Chicago taken from him. He asserted (says the Chicago Tribune) that "the blank sheets of scrip he had manufactured were counterfeits, and but calculated to swindle the rebels; that he had a perfect understanding with the Government officials at Washington, and could do more damage to the cause of the South, and hence more good to the Federal cause with his money, than could be done with one hundred thousand men."

This governmental plot to swindle the Confederates—so worthy of the Yankee officials—was exploded by the green Chicagoins; or perhaps the $600 which they took from Hendricks was regarded by them as "a bird in the hand" worth to them more than the prospect of swindling the Confederate Government. And so Hendricks lost his $600, and $800 that he had paid for his counterfeits, and was sent to Fort Lafayette, where he arrived, we suppose, just in time to be discharged under Lincoln's proclamation. In the mean time, let the Confederate Government look out for an issue of the spurious notes by those who took them from Hendricks.

COL. RANSOM'S CAVALRY.—Col. Ransom, of the splendid 1st N. C. Cavalry, is in Raleigh and has advertised for 500 recruits, to enlarge his regiment to 1250 men. Recruits will be mounted and fully equipped by the Confederate government. This is a rare opportunity for service in the front of the Potomac line.

HEROES AND HERO-MAKERS.—What a pretty stock of heroes we have on hand! and how far do the associated press and special Richmond paper correspondents—those many-worded valiants of the quill, who manufacture to order heroes of most knightly deed and mien, of very shabby material—how far into the shade do they throw the plodding, matter-of-fact historian of other times. The world has never before seen the like of hero or historian. There are the Manassas heroes—let us exhume them now to place beside those newly fledged at Roanoke—those terrible men of Arkansas who, disdaining the musket and bayonet, used the bowie knife with such effect upon the Yankee Zouaves as to send countless numbers of them to their final rest; the two companies of South Carolinians who annihilated, at the point of the bayonet, Sherman's entire battery, leaving of themselves one or two only to tell the tale of their comrades' glory; the dashing 11th Virginia, which performed the same operation upon the same battery; the undaunted 49th Virginia which annihilated them for the third time; the stalwart Georgians who repeated the operation for the fourth time; and the others who insisted upon exhibiting their valor in like manner by killing over and over again a few hundred yankee artillerymen, and whose brilliant deeds were recited at length in some of the Richmond papers for a week after the great battle—there they are, reader, fit companions for their Virginia brethren of Roanoke Island, those ferocious Ben. McCulloch men and unconquerable Richmond Blues who "were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, stood their ground bravely, nor did they yield a foot until all the command save seven fell bleeding to the ground;" and worthy compeers of that cloudy-headed brave, Gen. Henningsen, who mistook Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island! (but who, had he only had the chance, would have played havoc with the enemy;) and of the innumerable Virginia heroes, great and small, who found graves on the "desolate plains of Roanoke." Now contrast all this with the action of the cowardly North Carolina Regiment which "broke and fled" at Roanoke; of the men who disgracefully abandoned the battery on Pasquotank river; and of those terrified inhabitants of Elizabeth City who helped the yankees extinguish the flames kindled by the patriotic Henningsen, and you have, North Carolinian, a picture of infamy, by comparison, enough to blast you and your children for all time.

Unfortunately for the heroes, however, and for the reputation of these virtuous correspondents and newsgatherers, the reports of Gens. Johnston and Beauregard have been published, by which it appears that there was but one Arkansas regiment at Manassas, which performed the very quiet part of marching from the right wing to the left and arrived after the yankees were fled; and that neither the two S. C. companies, nor the dashing 11th Virginia, nor the undaunted 49th, nor the stalwart Georgians, nor bloody Texans, nor fierce, red-breeched New Orleans blood-tubs, either carried a battery at "the point of the bayonet," or "charged great masses of the enemy," for the very simple reason that there was no bayonet charge, on either side, during the whole battle of Manassas. And the Wise Legion heroes of Roanoke Island and their trumpeters suffer in like manner from the confession of the trumpeters themselves, who now state the entire loss during the battle at 8 killed and 80 wounded, and who have assigned, in different reports, the losses of the Richmond Blues alone at "all killed but 5," "all killed but 7," "all killed but 17," until it now appears that none were killed on the spot, though one or two were mortally wounded.

With such exhibitions before the world of the ideas of truth and justice prevailing among their accusers, it is hardly probable that North Carolinians will suffer much from the slanders; indeed it may be doubted whether better proof of their innocence could be obtained than the fact that they are slandered by people so reckless of truth.

We append the following touching story from a recent Richmond paper:

"Colonel Anderson, in the midst of the fight, rode up to Col. Shaw, and asked for reinforcements; but Colonel Shaw replied that it was useless to contest with such overwhelming numbers On receiving this answer, Col. Anderson sat down for a moment and cried bitterly [the heroic cry;] then taking his sword, he broke it in pieces, got upon his horse, and rode off. All agree in awarding to Col. Anderson the highest bravery."

Since the above was in type, we find in the Richmond Dispatch long accounts of the Roanoke affair written by officers of the yankee army, from which we learn some astounding facts. For instance, that as the Zouaves entered the fort at Pork Point Battery, the Confederates became panic stricken, fleeing precipitately, leaving every thing behind them. Did Capt. O. Jennings Wise flee precipitately? We have the assurance of all the Virginia letter writers that he was there, and he certainly did not stay to be captured, for the Yankee account says, "Capt. O. Jennings Wise was attempting to make his escape in a boat, when he was shot in three places, and died next morning." And again: "Young Wise was not wounded here, as reported, but received his wound in endeavoring to escape from the island in a boat from Shallowback Bay. The boat was fired on, and he received four wounds. He was made prisoner, and died on Sunday morning of his wounds."

The truth of the whole matter evidently is, that when the yankees came upon the Battery, in a countless multitude, it was impossible to resist them further, and Maj. Hill and Capt. Wise, and their North Carolina and Virginia men, retreated—retreated all together—and so Capt. Wise got away but was subsequently wounded and captured.

And while the North Carolinians are charged by the veracious Virginians with having "run," Capt. Wise, who ran with them, is deified by these same Virginians as the bravest of the brave! Out with such vile injustice. We do not dispute or doubt Captain Wise's bravery, but he was evidently no more brave than his associates from North Carolina. They all retreated—or ran—together. Capt. Wise appears somehow to have got ahead, for he was off in a boat when the yankee bullets struck him.

Com. Goldsborough says, in his official report, of the rebel defences at Roanoke, "They were truly formidable, and they were used with a determination worthy of a better cause."

Another Northern account, received to-day, says that Capt. Wise was wounded at the head of his men, who retreated, carrying him with them, and endeavored to escape in a boat. The boat was fired on and Capt. Wise then mortally wounded. The boat and men returned and surrendered.

Which account is correct we cannot tell.

THE YANKEE FORCE AT ROANOKE ISLAND.—The N. Y. Herald of the 15th has a long account of the capture of Roanoke Island, in which it is stated that on Friday, the first day of the battle, a "Union force of nearly 11,000 soldiers landed on the island," and that "on Saturday morning some 5 or 6000 men were landed in addition." This makes 16,000 to 17,000 men, besides the large naval force, which were employed to capture 2100 Confederates.

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 19th.

On Thursday the 13th Mr. Mosely presented a memorial from citizens of Sampson and Duplin counties, praying that a prohibitory tax be laid on the distillation of grain into whiskey

Mr. Leak of Richmond introduced "an ordinance to arrest the destruction of grain."

Mr. Graham introduced resolutions to procure the re-enlistment of volunteers.

Messrs. Ruffin and Graham introduced ordinances amendatory of the Bill of Rights.

Mr. Jones of Rowan, an ordinance to provide for the raising of troops (by counties) for three years, or for the war.

Mr. Badger a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the Convention with a copy of any correspondence between the Executive authorities of this State, and the War and Navy Departments of the Confederate States, touching the defences of Roanoke Island, Albemarle Sound, and the adjacent region. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the resolutions introduced this morning by Mr. Graham, to procure the re-enlistment of volunteers, were now taken up, and were adopted *seriatim*, under a suspension of the rules, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is of the utmost importance in the existing war, that our country shall not lose the services of the gallant volunteers of this State, at the expiration of their present term of twelve months, and that such incentives to re-enlist should be held out to them as may induce their return to the army, after a brief interval for visiting their homes.

Resolved, That the Congress of the Confederate States should offer such inducements in bounties of money and public land devolving to them from the United States, within the States of the Confederacy and in the Territories, and in pensions, or in case of death, disability, and long terms of service, to volunteers enlisting for the war, as will procure the return of those inured to the service, and shall prevail with others to follow their example in filling up the ranks of the army.

Resolved, That any volunteers of this State re-enlisting in the service as herein proposed, should have the privilege of choosing their company officers by companies, and their regimental officers by the commissioned officers of companies; in forming regiments the companies heretofore associated should be kept together, where they are filled up in convenient time; and any new companies should be added to the regiment having nearest its complement when such new company shall be received into service.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of this Convention to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Confederate Congress, with a request that they bring the subject embraced in them to the consideration of Congress.

The Convention then proceeded to consider in secret session the special order, viz: the ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate troops.

Friday was spent in secret session on the same Ordinance.

On Saturday, Mr. Strange laid before the Convention a communication from the committee of safety of Wilmington, requesting the Convention to authorize the raising of one or more companies of artillery to serve at the batteries on the Cape Fear, below Wilmington.

Mr. Strange then introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to raise three companies of artillery, to serve for twelve months, three years or during the war, unless sooner discharged, for the purpose indicated.

The rule was suspended and the resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. Ruffin, by providing that the Governor shall tender and transfer the companies to the Confederate government as soon as raised. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Satterthwaite's Ordinance to assume and pay the Confederate States' war tax was passed, 62 to 10. It provides for the issue of Treasury notes to the aggregate amount of the tax, payable at the Treasury in five years, and convertible into State bonds bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Shipp moved a reconsideration of the resolution of Mr. Strange authorizing the Governor to raise three artillery companies to man the batteries near Wilmington. Mr. Shipp stated that his object was to have that provision stricken out which directs the transfer of the companies to the Confederate States. He had learned from friends of the measure, that this proviso virtually defeated the object proposed.

The resolution was reconsidered and the proviso, after some discussion, was stricken out, on motion of Mr. Strange.

Mr. Ruffin opposed the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Leak of Richmond replied, urging its adoption.

Messrs. Allison and Thomas of Carteret thought its passage wholly unnecessary.

The resolution was finally adopted.

The remainder of the session was spent in discussing the ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate Troops.

The ordinance then passed its second reading, and the Convention went into secret session on a message from his Excellency, the Governor.

Of subsequent proceedings the Standard says,—

The Convention passed on Monday the Ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate troops. It provides for a bounty of fifty dollars by the State to soldiers for the war. The rank and file to elect the company officers, and the company officers the field officers.

The Convention agreed on Monday, to take a recess on Tuesday evening next, until the 3d Monday in April, unless sooner convened by the President.

Pork Point Battery was under the command of Maj. Hill, and, although the enemy directed most of their firing against it, yet at the end of the first day of the battle, Friday, it was found that only one man had been killed and three wounded.—*Rich. Examiner, 17th.*

This battery had been originally described by the Examiner and other Virginia papers as having been served in the most masterly manner, dealing terrible destruction among the Yankees; but these glowing accounts were accompanied by the statement that the battery was manned by the Richmond Blues (who, by the way, were stated to be serving as infantry at the same time, and to have driven "the Yankees at the point of the bayonet into the water up to their armpits.") Now, however, that this is found to be untrue, the correction is made by the simple statement that the battery "was commanded by Maj. Hill," without stating where he was from or whom he commanded. The officer in question is Major Gabriel H. Hill of North Carolina, and we think his command consisted of the two hundred of the Hatteras regiment who escaped capture. We have been told that these men have been well trained in artillery practice by Maj Hill, who had served for several years in the U. S. Army as an officer in Sherman's battery. These facts account for the great execution done by this battery.

The Virginians had greedily appropriated the glory of this part of the fight, and embellished their accounts of it with all the art of a genuine Yankee sensation writer, under the impression that the battery was manned by the ubiquitous Richmond Blues.

BENNETT'S "FAIRY TALES."—We copy an amusing article from the N. Y. Herald on the Roanoke and Tennessee river affairs. Bennett shows that he did not expect to be believed—and he is not. The whole story about a joyful reception of the gun-boats at Florence, &c., is a sheer fabrication. The people wished to give a ball to the officers! That is rich. The Alabama papers give very different accounts of the matter.

PAROLED.—A number of the officers and crews of the Confederate gun boats captured near Roanoke Island arrived at Norfolk on Saturday last, having been discharged on parole.

Stone Wall Brigade.—We are glad to know that a large majority of the soldiers composing this invincible brigade have re-enlisted for the war.

Rich. Dispatch, 19th.

The Spirit of the Volunteers.—A correspondent writes us that the eight 12 months companies of the Ninth Louisiana regiment have re-enlisted for the war.—*Ib.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The details so far received of the battle at Fort Donelson on Saturday last are scarcely more full than we had in the last Observer. The following, from Monday's Richmond Enquirer, is the most particular account we have seen:

Splendid Victory at Fort Donelson.—The War Department received a despatch on yesterday from Gen. A. S. Johnston, giving an account of the battle at Fort Donelson on Saturday last. The enemy having completely invested our lines, it was resolved to attack them. Our lines were formed and the attack made at half past 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. Gen. Pillow commanded our left wing, Gen. Buckner our right, and Gen. Floyd with Gen. Johnson (not A. S.) in the centre, Gen. Floyd as senior Brigadier, being in command of the whole. The battle lasted for nine hours, and was fought with the greatest gallantry by our troops. The enemy were first beaten by Gen. Pillow on our left wing, who drove the enemy's right to the rear of their left wing. The enemy were finally driven from the field with the loss of 1,240 killed and wounded, of whom 1000 were killed. We also took three hundred prisoners, and six pieces of artillery. Our loss in killed and wounded is about five hundred.

A previous despatch stated that eleven transports of the enemy had arrived below the Fort and landed troops on Friday we believe. It was probably in virtue of this reinforcement that their advance was made and our lines invested, necessitating the battle of Saturday.

The disproportion between the estimates of the enemy's killed and wounded, we have not now the means of explaining.

This splendid feat of arms and glorious victory to our cause, will send a thrill of joy over the whole Confederacy! It comes at the right place and at the right time! All honor to the brave officers and soldiers who have shed such lustre upon our arms, and added such prestige to our flag! We shall delight to publish the full details when they shall reach us. What farther we are to expect on the same ground we know not. Perhaps before this issue goes to press the telegraph may tell. The Cumberland river affords the enemy great facility for bringing up reinforcements from their point d'appui at Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee. Our own commanders are not beyond the means of similar support. We trust therefore that the stand so brilliantly commenced, we shall be able to make permanent, and to roll back the tide of invasion.

Evacuation of Bowling Green.—NASHVILLE, Feb. 15.—The Federals having changed their tactics, and sent off nearly their whole force from the other side of Green river, it became necessary for Gen. Johnston to change his front. On Thursday evening Bowling Green was evacuated by the larger portion of the Confederate forces, who fell back in the direction of the enemy. Gen. Hindman's brigade remained in a position a few miles on the other side of Bowling Green. It is reported that Gen. Hindman had a sharp engagement on yesterday morning with the Federals, who are advancing their forces.

Hindman fell back in good order and, after crossing Barren river, destroyed the railroad bridges and burned the turnpike bridge. Between ten and eleven o'clock the Federals shelled Bowling Green, setting the town on fire, and the conflagration destroyed nearly the entire town.

From the Georgia Coast.—AUGUSTA, Feb. 17.—The Savannah Republican of this morning says that the steamer Ida, while going to Fort Pulaski on Friday, was fired on by Yankee barges. On Sunday forenoon the flag steamer Savannah went to the aid of the Ida and was fired upon. Com. Tatnall replied.

The Ida arrived safely on yesterday at Savannah.

Twenty-five Federal vessels are at Warsaw. Two armed transports, with troops, arrived there on Friday.

On Friday last four coasters loaded with rice were attacked in Bull's Bay, and burnt or sunk by Federal launches. The crews escaped.

From the Norfolk Day Book.

The following additional particulars of the fight at Roanoke Island have been communicated to us.

At the end of the first day of the battle (Friday) it was found that only one man had been killed and three wounded.

During that night the enemy landed between 8 and 10,000 troops at Ashby's, and about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, they began moving forward, when our artillery opened fire upon them. The artillery consisted of one 24 pound howitzer, one 12 pound and one 6 pound. The guns were managed with great skill and bravery, and volley after volley was poured into the enemy for about four hours. The Federalists finally brought to bear on them three mountain howitzers, which were fired with great rapidity, but with little effect upon our brave men, who stood to their guns manfully until their ammunition was exhausted.

During the engagement between our artillery and the foe, the latter's vessels opened fire on our batteries with their heavy Dahlgren guns, doing however but slight execution.

Our Killed and Wounded.—Our total loss during the battle, was 8 killed and 30 wounded. Two of the latter, Capt. Wise and private Burnett of the Richmond Blues, have since died.

The following is a list of the killed:—Capt. O. J. Wise, Capt. Robt. Coles, Lieut. W. B. Selden and seven privates.

Federal Vessels at Roanoke Island.—The following U. S. vessels were lying off Roanoke Island in Croatan Sound, on Thursday: 5 Side wheel steam ships, 8 Propeller do., 7 Side wheel river steamers, 5 Ferry boats, 3 Canal propellers, 1 Stern wheel steamer, 25 Transport steamers, making a total of fifty-nine vessels.

Twenty of the enemy's gunboats had gone up the Albemarle Sound.

From Elizabeth City.—We learned from a gentleman of Elizabeth City that there were thirty buildings burned, including the two hotels. It was fired by the citizens.

Prisoners.—There were 2,500 prisoners of ours taken by the federals.

Federals Killed and Wounded at Roanoke Island.—The New York Herald of the 15th, has news from Gen. Burnside's Expedition. They state their killed and wounded as follows: 35 killed, and 200 wounded, 10 probably mortally wounded.

Among the killed are Col. Russell, 10th Conn. Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Victor DeMonleil, D'Epineuil Zouaves.

From Eastern North Carolina.—SUFFOLK, Feb. 15.—The latest information from Edenton is to Thursday, when the Yankees still had quiet possession. [The place has been deserted by nearly all its inhabitants.] On Wednesday afternoon they ascended the Chowan river to Holly's wharf, about eight miles from the mouth of the river, and finding nobody there but a few negroes they raised a white flag, left it flying, and passed over to Coleraine, on the opposite side of the river.

Col. Mitchell, commandant of the militia of Chowan, was at Edenton on the arrival of the Yankees, and conversed with a Yankee captain and was assured that they did not intend to interfere with private property or to disturb citizens not in arms. When he left Edenton, a few old cannon in the town had been broken up, and some cotton removed on their gunboats.

I learn that they landed near the farm of Mr. Monroe Whedbee, in the vicinity of Elizabeth City, and robbed him of all the poultry on the farm, some hogs, and went into his house and took all his china ware. Refugees continue to arrive here.

I mentioned, a day or two since, the arrival of Capt. Godwin and 62 of his men here from Croatan Sound. Since their arrival Lieut. Sealy and several of the privates have been attacked with mumps and are quite sick.

SUFFOLK, Feb. 16.—Major Hall has just arrived here from Edenton, N. C., which place he left early this morning. Not a Yankee was there, nor was there a gunboat to be seen in Albemarle Sound. Plymouth had not been attacked.

Elizabeth City was retaken by the Confederate forces on Friday. Four citizens of that place who were regarded as traitors were seized and brought to Portsmouth this evening as prisoners. Their names are Wilcox, Laboyteaux, Sawyer and Dr. Piemont.—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

Re-enlisted.—Company G, Capt. Wm. H. Gordon, 1st Regiment Virginia volunteers, have, we learn, all re-enlisted for the war. This company, it will be remembered, behaved with conspicuous gallantry at Bull Run, where several of its members were killed, including Lieut. H. H. Miles.

Richmond Dispatch.

The Capture of Fort Donelson.—RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—The intelligence of the capture of Fort Donelson is fully confirmed.

The dispatch is attributed to Gen. Johnson himself, and reached here by the very devious route of Manassas, the telegraph line being down between here and Lynchburg.

From all that can be gathered from this dispatch, it appears that Fort Donelson was taken on Sunday last, and that Gen. Buckner, who commanded the rear of our retreat, had been cut off. The dispatch is ambiguously worded as to the number of prisoners taken by the enemy.

It is positively certain that Gen. Floyd is at Nashville, having succeeded, with what portion of his command it is not stated, in reaching that place.

Gen. Johnson, alluded to as one of our prisoners taken by the enemy, is Brigadier-General B. H. Johnson.

Examiner.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 18.—Professor Paul F. Eve arrived here to-night from Nashville. He says that Fort Donelson fell on Sunday morning He states that Gen. Johnson had telegraphed to the enemy and offered to surrender Nashville on the condition that private property would be respected. No answer was received; but a majority of the citizens seemed willing to give up on these conditions. A large number of persons had left the city.

Thirteen thousand Federal troops are at Fort Donelson, and two thousand were at Clarkesville. The river was rising, so that the enemy's gunboats can reach Nashville. A large amount of Government stores will fall into the hands of the enemy. The most of the rolling stock will probably be saved.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—Advices from reliable quarters state that the Confederates will make a stand at Nashville, having an effective force there. Generals Pillow, Johnston and Floyd, are at Nashville.

From the Southern Coast.—AUGUSTA, Feb. 18.—The Savannah News, of this morning, publishes a special dispatch from Charleston stating that Capt. Roberts, of the rice schooner Theodore, was captured on Friday by the Yankees in Bull's bay. The Captain escaped, and says the Yankees told him they would capture and destroy Savannah this week, and the destruction of Charleston would soon follow.

From Suffolk.—SUFFOLK, Feb. 17.—About 40 of the escaped soldiers belonging to Col. Jordan's N. C. Regiment arrived here on Saturday. It seems that but two of Colonel Jordan's companies were in the engagement and they fought well. The other companies, except Capt. Godwin's, were held in reserve, until the surrender was ordered. The companies commanded by Captains Knight and Liles were in the fight.

Col. Jordan is much complimented by the men who have escaped from the Island, who were connected with his regiment.

I would gladly give more information concerning the North Carolina soldiers engaged in the battle if it could be obtained. As far as I have been able to learn all of them fought well who were engaged.—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

The Blockade of Southern Ports.—Its Efficiency.—The New Orleans Delta publishes a list of names of all vessels that have run the Lincoln blockade, either for entry into or departure from Confederate ports. During the period of time between the 26th of May, 1861, and January 6th, 1862, the total number of vessels that have left Confederate ports for Cuban harbors is fifty, as follows: Spanish, 4; Mexican, 2; American 4; British, 26; Confederate 14: Total, 50.

During the same period the number of vessels run into our ports was forty-eight, as follows: Spanish, 2; Mexican, 1; American, 2; British, 41; Confederate, 2: Total 48

MARRIED,

In this town on the 17th inst., by Robt. Mitchell, Esq., Mr. MARSHALL AUTREY to Miss EMILINE JONES, all of this County.

DIED,

In Greensborough, on the 10th inst., Miss JOANNA GRETTER, in her 22d year, second daughter of Rev. John A. Gretter, dec'd.

At Salisbury on the 5th of December 1861, Mr. JAS. J. MCCONNAUGHEY, in the 31st year of his age.

In Wilmington on the 18th inst., Maj. JOHN WALKER, in the 73d year of his age. In the death of Mr. Walker our community has lost a venerable and highly respected citizen. He was born at Berwick-on-Tweed, England, on the 24th day of December, 1789, and upon the invitation of his uncle, Maj John Walker, after whom he was named, and by whom he was adopted and educated, he came to Wilmington to reside on the 31st day of October, 1809. Imbibing the spirit of independence, which his uncle had illustrated, by his bold and firm support of the War of the Revolution, he gave his services to his adopted country in the war of 1812, and though time had quenched the ire of his youth, the great struggle in which we are now engaged enlisted his decided sympathies, and he patriotically gave of his substance, and his sons to the cause of Southern liberty. Early in life he was married to a most excellent lady, who with a large family of children, survives to mourn the loss of the kindest and most indulgent husband and father. While he was respected and esteemed by all, it was in the family circle that he was most prized, and those who enjoyed the ever genial hospitality of his home, will remember how both young and old were equally the objects of his warm-hearted attentions. He was a firm friend, a kind and indulgent master, a useful and worthy citizen; and while he was contented and happy in the unostentatious pursuits of a planter's life, and the quiet pleasures of a delightful home, whatever public trust was confided to him, was always discharged with fidelity and honesty.—*Wilmington Journal.*

At his residence in Brunswick county, on the 18th inst., THOMAS PLEASANTS HALL, aged 69 years. Mr. Hall was a relative of the Pleasants family, distinguished in the history of Virginia. Sadly afflicted for many years by disease in almost every form, Mr. H. yet managed his estate with a skill, energy and judgment that commanded success. He was a kind and considerate master, and to the poor a charitable and distrect benefactor. Mr. H. was hospitable; and his manners to his guests, especially females, were marked by a rare and high-bred courtesy. He had but few friends, but by those few he was warmly esteemed and loved. A skilful planter and intelligent gentleman, he was, best of all, an honest man. Can eulogy say more?—*Ibid.*

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 19.

Beef 8½ to 10. Beeswax 20 to 22. Bacon 16 to 20. Adamantine Candles 60, tallow 28 to 30. Super Flour 8 50 to 8 75. Family $9 to 9 25. Corn $1. Lard 18 to 20. N. O. Molasses 80. Pork 12½ to 14. Pea Nuts 95 to 1 05. Rice 4 to 4½. Sugars, from 12½ to 17. Salt 2 50 to $3 per bushel. Whiskey 1 50 to 1 60.

At Charlotte, Cotton 7 to 8½; Flour 3 75 to 4 10 per sack; Wheat 1 40 to 1 60; Corn 90 to 95; Bacon 16 to 20; Lard 18; Pork 11 to 12½; Whiskey 1 40 to 1 60; Bagging 30; Coffee $1 per lb.

AN ORDINANCE

To raise North Carolina's Quota of Confederate Troops, passed by the State Convention.

1. *Be it ordained, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, from time to time, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to meet the requisitions of the Confederate Government, now made, or hereafter to be made: *Provided, however*, That volunteers heretofore in service, re-enlisting, shall have credit for the time they have served: *Provided, further*, That said volunteers shall not be for a longer time than three years, and to be sooner discharged in case the present war terminates before the expiration of that time: *And provided, further*, That the Governor shall not be required to keep in the Confederate service more than the regular quota of North Carolina.

2. *Be it further ordained*, That the Governor shall call upon the counties to furnish, by volunteering, the necessary number of troops, under the present requisition, according to white population, (after crediting them with the troops already in service, for three years or the war, and their volunteers for twelve months) to complete their respective quotas, on or before the 15th of March, 1862.

3. *Be it further ordained*, That the Governor shall require each Captain now in the service, on or before the 15th day of March, 1862, to return to the Adjutant General a list of the officers and men under his command, with the county of the residence of each at the time of his entry into service.

4. *Be it further ordained*, That the Governor shall call upon the several captains of volunteer companies from North Carolina now in the field for twelve months or officers in command of companies, to muster their said companies for re-enlistment, and shall make known to them the earnest desire of this Convention and the people of North Carolina, that they shall enlist for three years or the war, and in order to forward this purpose, the captains of companies or officer in command of the company, on the occasion of such muster, shall put the question distinctly to every officer and soldier belonging thereto, whether he will re-enlist for three years or the war, or not; and those agreeing so to re-enlist, he will cause to subscribe a roll containing such obligation, with their names and places of residence at the times of their first entry into service, and the signatures of the persons so re-enlisting shall be as binding as if they had been mustered into service; which lists he will immediately return to the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

5. *Be it further ordained*, That volunteer companies now in service, re-enlisting, may retain their present organization, or re-organize at their option; and that all volunteers, not re-enlisting with their present organization, shall be thrown into companies and proceed to elect their company commissioned officers, who shall be commissioned by the Governor; and the company commissioned officers shall elect their field officers: *Provided, however*, That the commissions of all officers, company or field, who shall be re-elected, shall bear the dates of their former commissions.

6. *Be it further ordained*, That the Governor shall have power to appoint captains and lieutenants to recruit men for the service aforesaid, and to organize the men so recruited into companies and regiments; and the company commissioned officers shall in all cases elect their field officers under the rules now prescribed: *Provided, however*, That no person shall receive a commission or pay under said appointments, except as follows: When any person shall tender forty privates, who in writing have agreed to serve under him, a Captain's commission and pay; in like manner for twenty-five privates, a first Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay.

7. *Be it further ordained*, That a bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty already paid, shall be paid by the State to all privates, musicians and non-commissioned officers, whose term of service altogether shall be for three years or the war, to be paid at the following times, to-wit: to all volunteers now in service at the time of their re-entry into service; to all now in service for three years or the war, at the expiration of their first year's service; to all new volunteers, at the time of their entry into service: *Provided, however*, That any soldier may permit his bounty to remain in the Treasury and draw the same, with interest, at the expiration of one year from the time it is due, or at the time of his discharge: *And provided, further*, That such payments may be made in Treasury Notes, unless otherwise provided for by law.

The South Carolina Conference.—The Rev. F. M. Kennedy, of this place, presented us with a copy of the "Minutes of the Seventy-fourth Annual Session of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held in Chester, S. C., commencing Dec. 12th, 1861." From it we learn that there are, within the bounds of the Conference, 34,804 white members of the church, 42,694 colored members, and 9,088 probationers (white and colored.) The Conference is divided into eight Districts—two of the Districts, Lincolnton and Wadesboro', are composed of circuits and stations mostly in North Carolina. Lincolnton District (containing the churches in Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, &c.,) has more white members than any other District in the conference, there being 5,861, besides 2,517 colored members; the next largest is Wadesboro' District, containing 5,160 white members. Counting white and colored together, Marion District contains the largest membership, being 4,967 whites and 7,113 colored. The Charleston District contains the largest number of colored members, 9,149, and only 2,075 white members.

There are 802 churches in the Conference—value of church property $547,874.

The amount collected for Missionary purposes during the year was $14,413.—*Char. Dem.*

I will note the arrival here, yesterday, of a heroine from that productive part of the Old North State, now in possession of our aggressive foes. She stated that a number of persons had gone away from their homes of peace and quiet and had left their property at the mercy of the invaders. She, however, was only here on a visit; felt no fear whatever of the Yankees; intended to return immediately, and attend to her domestic affairs. She intimated also, that it might prove hazardous to any Northern intruder who would dare to molest the property which she had toiled to accumulate. There were deadly weapons carefully concealed about her person in good shooting order, well charged, with cap on and ready for instant use in case of emergency; and judging from appearances she has the nerve to bring her revolvers to bear upon a crowd of impudent, prowling Yankees to the best advantage.

Norfolk Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

Want of Arms.—It is said that the Confederate government has been compelled to reject 50,000 volunteers for the want of arms. We suppose for the same reason, our authorities have rejected at least 10,000. There are, however, a number of good rifles and double barrelled guns in the hands of the people, and there are, perhaps 100 men in the State who can make them. Let them be put to work. We observe, that in the South many are arming with the Alabama pike. It is said to be a formidable weapon, and should be extensively used.—*Raleigh Standard.*

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States:

The termination of the Provisional Government offers a fitting occasion again to present ourselves in humiliation, prayer and thanksgiving before that God who has safely conducted us through our first year of national existence. We have been enabled to lay anew the foundations of free government, and to repel the efforts of our enemies to destroy us. Law has everywhere reigned supreme, and throughout our wide spread limits personal liberty and private right have been duly honored. A tone of earnest piety has pervaded our people, and the victories which we have obtained over our enemies have been justly ascribed to Him who ruleth the Universe.

We had hoped that the year would have closed upon a scene of continued prosperity; but it has pleased the Supreme Disposer of Events to order it otherwise. We are not permitted to furnish an exception to the rule of Divine Government which has prescribed affliction as the discipline of nations as well as of individuals. Our faith and perseverance must be tested, and the chastening which seemeth grievous, will, if rightly received, bring forth its appropriate fruits.

It is meet and right, therefore, that we should repair to the only Giver of all victory, and, humbling ourselves before him, should pray that He may strengthen our confidence in His mighty power and righteous judgment. Then may we surely trust in Him that He will perform His promise and encompass us as with a shield.

In this trust, and to this end, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do hereby set apart Friday, the 28th of February, instant, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; and I do, hereby, invite the Reverend Clergy and people of the Confederate States to repair to their respective places of public worship to humble themselves before Almighty God, and pray for His protection and favor to our beloved country, and that we may be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 20th day of February, A. D., 1862.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
WM. M. BROWNE, Sec'y of State, *ad in.*

Now and Then.—Even in the worst view, the days we behold are bright, compared with those which this same country saw towards the close of the first Revolution. The enemy then had undisputed possession of the whole North, and of all the South beyond Carolina. The Continental Congress governed a piece of Pennsylvania, a piece of North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia; and even in Virginia the British had their army on the James. The Americans had been defeated in every campaign for six successive years. They were hemmed in by all the armies of Britain, yet they never quailed, they bore their defeat with fortitude; they brought out their last resources. It was ordained that while there was a man, that man should bear a musket; while there was a cartload of hay or a bag of corn, it should feed a soldier, or a soldier's horse; they fought and fought again, refused all terms, listened to no coward, never dreamed of submission. They won, and deserved to win. This also we shall surely do if we are their true sons. But we must go to the work with greater earnestness than we have yet shown; we must discard luxury and ease; we must put down incompetence, cease to put our trust in pigmies and listen no longer to pedants.

Rich. Examiner.

Be not Discouraged.—We advise our readers, says the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, to read the thirteenth and fourteenth Chapters of the Second Book of Chronicles, in the Bible. They will find in them food for reflection and encouragement. It gives the history of a battle between Abijah, King of Judea, and Jeroboam. The former had 400,000 men, and the latter 800,000 men. The army of Jeroboam ambushed the forces of Abijah, and attacked them in front and rear. Abijah cried out unto the Lord for help. With a shout the followers of Abijah entered into battle, and routed the enemy, slaying 500,000 of them. Asa, son of Abijah, went out with an army of 500,000 men to give battle to Zerah, the Ethiopian, with an army of one million, or a "thousand thousand men and three hundred chariots," as the Scriptures have it. Asa cried unto the Lord, and said—"Lord, it is nothing with thee to help whether with many, or with them that have no power; help us, O Lord our God, for we rest on thee; and in thy name we go against this multitude. O Lord, thou art our God; let no man prevail against thee." The Ethiopians were defeated with great slaughter. Let the people of the Confederate States profit by these examples. They teach a salutary lesson.

Adversity.—Days of adversity prove the worth of men and of nations. It is easy to shout for success in the hour of victory, and be full of courage if there is naught to fear. But when the tide of fortune sets strong against the hope, and when the stories of misfortune and disaster thicken, then the brave man is known, and the brave nation rouses its strength.—*Rich'd Examiner.*

The Memphis Appeal says:

"We have confidence that our recent disasters will prove beneficial in many respects, by bringing good out of evil. The effect is already being seen by the manifold developments, which will soon be palpable to every observing mind. The hour of trial is now upon us, but the morning of our future will break brightly."

Thus speaks and feels the true patriot. Let all who preach despondency, and who go about with faces as long as the list of Lincoln enormities and iniquities, be sent to mind the baggage. The battles of Southern regeneration and redemption will be fought by brave men and brave women, not by croakers or carpet knights.

Charleston Courier.

The Fight at Fort Donelson.—The fighting at Fort Donelson, we are happy to believe, has been an exception to the general rule of our battles. So far as we know, the Confederate troops made a determined struggle over those hasty and exposed works. The loss of life was great on both sides. The battle lasted five days, and assault after assault was desperately made, and desperately driven back. It was the maxim of Napoleon that after the investment of a place had been completed, it might surrender with honor when it had repulsed one attempt to storm. The generals at Fort Donelson repulsed four assaults, by land and water. They commanded sixteen thousand against fifty thousand men, assisted by a fleet of gunboats capable of approaching, with the present high water, every part of the scene. The fighting at Fort Donelson was real fighting.

Richmond Examiner.

A French Discrimination.—The Paris Moniteur announces that on the occasion of the death of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Emperor will go into mourning for twenty-one days—eleven days in ordinary mourning, and ten days in *little* mourning, (*petite deuil.*)

A letter from Savannah, of the 15th inst., reports the evacuation of Brunswick, Ga. Residents everywhere along the coast should prepare for timely removal of all valuables. We are fighting against a nation of thieves and plundering marauders.—*Charleston Courier, 18th.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP BRANCH, Feb'y 18, 1862.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS:—Having been with you as a twelve months volunteer from the commencement of the war, I have heard a good deal about re-enlisting for the war. And now I think it is highly necessary to do so, whatever may be said against it. Up to the present time N. Carolina has acted a noble part in this great contest. She has more troops than any other State except Virginia. She stands at the head of the subscription list for the benefit of her soldiers The future historian may well put forth all his powers when he attempts to do justice to the "Old North State" for her glorious conduct in flying to the aid of her sister States, in resisting the first invasion and shedding the first blood of the enemy on their soil while her own was equally exposed to his ravaging attacks. Now when the conflict thickens and our own soil is invaded, will we relax our efforts and let others outstrip our own State in deeds of patriotism and valor? Will we go home and leave all our hard-earned honor and all the advantages we have gained, to the keeping of new and undrilled men, while their enemies will be well drilled and prepared? Or will we go home and be drafted to defend our country and our homes? No, for the sake of all we hold most dear, for the sake of all the memories of the past, and the hopes of the future, let us all answer No! What did we volunteer for? For public opinion's sake? Or did we want to have it to say that we had been in defence of our country? If this is so, can we claim to be patriotic soldiers? No; but our patriotism will be esteemed as nothing, and we will prove ourselves unworthy descendants of our brave ancestors. But some argue that it is not fair for us to continue enduring the hardships of the camp when there are plenty more at home who might come and relieve us. It is true there are many who ought to come and help us, and no doubt many more will come; but if some refuse to do their duty, what excuse will that be for us? If we wait for every man to do his part, we may wait till ruin, degradation and dishonor overwhelm our country. Our State, by the voice of its people, has pledged its honor and credit to sustain us. Our lives, our fortunes and our honor are involved. Every thing near and dear to us and the hopes of the future are at stake. Then let us enlist again. Let us resolve, that whatever others may do we will do our whole duty for the glorious cause. Let us disappoint all the calculations of our enemies about the disbanding of our best men, and show to them that we had rather die freemen fighting for our liberty and rights, than to enjoy all the honors and ease that could be conferred on us by a despotic and tyrannical enemy.

Let us meet them in the Spring at every point, with armies increased in numbers and improved in discipline. And thus we will prove to them, and to foreign powers, that we are fully competent and determined to have our rights at every hazard. Then rise, ye sons of Carolina, be united, prove yourselves worthy of your ancestors of '76. Remember Rutherford, Davie, Graham, Caswell, Sevier, Lillington, Ashe, and the host of brilliant names that shine on the pages of history. Emulate their deeds of valor and devotion to the cause of their country. Let the disasters which we have recently suffered nerve our arms, and hasten our action in this important matter. No North Carolina regiment has re-enlisted yet. Let us see which will take the lead. It is no time now to wait for others to do their duty. Our State is invaded. Our fields are ravaged. The flames of our burning towns and dwellings will soon be glaring on the midnight hour. Fathers, husbands, brothers and sons are falling on the field of battle in defence of their rights and ours. Let us resolve to do our whole duty quickly, and continually, and never relax our efforts till our glorious Southern land is completely freed from the touch and influence of the hired Hessians who pollute and disgrace its soil. "Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's, and truth's, and then if thou fallest, O, (comrade,) thou fallest a blessed martyr." LEON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP LEAVENTHORP, NEAR WELDON, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Presuming that it would be gratifying to many of your readers to learn something of the 38th Reg't N. C. T., I propose to drop a few remarks relative to it.

We left Camp Mangum on Feb'y 9th for Goldsboro'. Later intelligence from the Yankee fleet made it expedient to order us on to Halifax C. H. and thence to Williamston, on the Roanoke, in conjunction with Col Leaventhorpe's Reg't.

Wednesday, about 12 o'clock, we started for Clarksville, 22 miles distant. By brisk marching and the kindness of the people on the road in tendering us conveyance for the sick and wearied we made our destination at 8½ o'clock, very much jaded. But in anticipation of a hospitable entertainment which we were assured we would realize at Clarksville we had hurried on with buoyant spirits. Sure enough when we arrived a most sumptuous and bountiful repast was ready and waiting surrounded by patriotic and whole-souled men, women and children to hail our arrival. At 10 o'clock we were all comfortably housed and quartered, but next morning after the officers had partaken of the good things of life and the soldiers were fed, orders came commanding us to retrace our steps to Halifax and thence to Weldon.

After reaching Halifax again we soon took the cars for this camp. At 10 o'clock Friday night the Reg't was landed here in the mud and rain without shelter or whereon to lay our wearied heads. We soon began to raise tents on the prominent ridges where we could find one not inundated, and by night this (Sunday) evening we have done pitching our tents, the water having subsided from a knoll about 200 yards from the Railroad. Our locality is certainly the worst and most marshy I have ever seen.

We have been stationed here, with others, to guard the Weldon Railroad bridge, the possession of which is the supposed object of the Yankees at present.

It would be injustice to close this sketch without noticing the ever-to-be-remembered generosity of citizens and the Ladies Aid Society of Clarksville, who were willing to load us down with parting gifts of sundry and *various* kinds.

Your ob't serv't, D. G. M., Lt. Co. E.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

POTATOES, (IRISH.)

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—As there is a probability of Potatoes (Irish) being very scarce this Spring, you will please permit me through the medium of your paper, to make known some facts concerning bedding the same. It answers an excellent purpose to bed them and draw the slips and set out as you would from the sweet potatoe.

The advantages are these:

1st. There can be probably ten times the quantity of ground planted from the same seed.

2d. The potatoes, by their being but one vine in a place, will grow larger and finer and the product be more abundant than it would be were they allowed to grow in bunches of several vines in a place, as from the potatoe.

3d. They can be set out and littered immediately while the ground is yet fresh plowed and soft, being better than if allowed first to be beaten down by rains.

4th. The vines can, by covering the beds, be protected from late frosts.

Remarks.—The vines should be set out in drills of from 24 to 30 inches apart, and not closer than 18 inches in the drill. They yield much better when they have good distance. Potatoes should always be littered, as they will yield, in this climate, I think at least 100 per cent. more than when not littered. The littering has a two-fold good effect—one is to keep the ground moist; the other to keep the ground cool; and thus approximate their natural climate.

When set out as above, they live better if possible than the sweet potatoe. I have tried bedding and setting out as above described, and found it to succeed admirably. I think a trial is all that is needed to bring the plan into general use. MOORE.

From Elizabeth City.—The Yankee gunboats are said to be at anchor within a mile and a half of Elizabeth City. What remains of the town—about one half of it—is still in the possession of Col. Wright.

Dr. Piemont, lately arrested as an enemy to our cause, and charged with having welcomed the Yankees to Elizabeth City after the fall of Roanoke Island, was yesterday released from the jail in Portsmouth.—*Norfolk Cor. Pet. Express.*

The Third Georgia regiment, Col. Wright, (the hero of Chicamacomico,) is in possession of Elizabeth City. Eight Federal gunboats are plying about in the sound, and had been fired upon by the Confederate batteries without receiving a return. Three Yankee officers had been captured, together with a spy, who had been conveying information to the enemy. This is the statement of a member of Wright's command, who arrived last night. The very fact that this is most probably true, leaves room for the fear that the present action may be the veil of a scheme for entrapping our troops in meshes from which they will not be able to escape.—*Norfolk Cor. Ex'r.*

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 20.—From the N. Y. Herald of the 18th we gather that our forces that escaped from Fort Donelson have made a stand at Clarksville, which the Herald says "is distant from Nashville about fifty miles, in a northwesterly direction. It is fortified pretty strongly from the bluffs surrounding it, and is by this time most probably held by a large force of the rebels."

The Herald's correspondence says:

We have Gens. Buckner, Johnston, Bushrod, and fifteen thousand prisoners and three thousand horses. Gens. Pillow and Floyd, with their brigades, ran away on steamers, without letting Gen. Buckner know their intentions.

The Fort Henry runaways were bagged here. Our loss is heavy—probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lose a large per centage of officers: among them are Lieut. Cols. Irwin, of the Illinois 20th; White, of the 81st, and Smith, of the 48th. Cols. John A. Logan, Lawyer, and Ransom are wounded.

Major Post, of the 8th Illinois, with 200 privates, are prisoners, and have gone to Nashville, having been taken the night before the surrender.

The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours as they fought behind entrenchments.

Gen. McClernand's Division, composed of Gens. Ogleby's, Wallace's and McArthur's brigades, suffered terribly.

The works of the fort extended some five miles on the outside. The rebels lose forty-eight field pieces, seventeen heavy guns, twenty thousand stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores.

The rebel troops are completely demoralized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting them. They denounce Floyd as a black hearted traitor and coward.

The enemy were known to have had thirty thousand troops, fifteen thousand of whom are our prisoners. Five thousand escaped, and the balance are reported killed and wounded or otherwise disabled.

On Sunday at daylight the advance was made, and when the full light of day broke forth white flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works.

An officer at a convenient point was informed that they had stacked their arms and surrendered early in the morning.

A correspondence immediately took place between Gen. Buckner and Gen. Grant, in which Gen. Buckner said, "in consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the federal forces the appointment of commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation of the forces at this post under my command. In that view I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock to-day." To this Gen. Grant replied, "No terms, except unconditional and immediate surrender, can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works. To this Gen. Buckner replied:

"The distribution of the forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose."

Our force was soon in the enemy's camp, when the rebel officers gave up their swords.

The bulk of the rebels are chagrined, as they knew of the surrender long before our men were apprised of it. Gen. Pillow and Gen. Floyd had planned and executed their escape during the night, taking with them Floyd's brigade and a few favorites, occupying what few small steamers they had. The prisoners are loud in their denunciation of the runaways.

Many of them acknowledged the hopelessness of their case, and intimated a willingness to take an oath of allegiance and return to their homes. To the question put to an officer as to how many prisoners we had, he replied, "You have all out of 25,000 who were not killed or did not escape."

The Herald says:—

"Meantime our armies in Kentucky, under the direction of Gen. Buell, are availing themselves of the evacuation of Bowling Green to press on southward. On learning that the rebels were evacuating that place, Gen. Buell ordered a forced march by Gen. Mitchell, to save, if possible, the railroad and turnpike bridges on Big Barren river. They, however, had all been destroyed when Gen. Mitchell reached the banks of the river. The brigades of Gen. Breckinridge and Gen. Hindman, were until Thursday evening at Woodburn station, but subsequently moved on to Russellville, and are probably now in Nashville.

It is believed now that no rebel forces exist in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green via Franklin—a town on the railroad, nine miles south of Woodburn Station—to Nashville.

It is reported that General McCook and General Thomas left with their divisions by way of Salt river for the Cumberland on Saturday; Gen. Buell, it is said, accompanied McCook's division, to take command on the Cumberland river in person, where 80,000 of our troops were expected to arrive to-day. While he presses the enemy on the Cumberland with his tremendous force, their flank and rear are threatened by the heavy divisions under Generals Nelson and Mitchell.

Thus surrounded by a military cordon, and with their stronghold, Columbus, flanked, the fate of the rebels in that vicinity may be considered as sealed. Fresh troops are pouring down from Ohio and Indiana to support our armies. Three Indiana regiments and a battery of artillery left New Albany yesterday, and the men in the camps of instruction at Bardstown, Ky., embarked from Louisville at the same time for the Cumberland river. The aggregate of these reinforcements will amount to nearly 40,000.

Important from Missouri.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862.—This forenoon Gen. Halleck telegraphed to Gen. McClellan the gratifying news that Gen. Curtis, in pursuit of Gen. Price's fleeing army, has so far been eminently successful. He had, up to yesterday, captured one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two captains, and more privates, &c., than he could by any possibility just then take due care of. This means evidently that he has succeeded in breaking up Gen. Price's army.

Reported Capture of Savannah.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 18th, publishes the following: WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, P. M.—The Navy Department has received dispatches stating that the Stars and Stripes wave over Savannah. The city has been re-taken, re-occupied, and repossessed.

The departure of the expedition against Savannah was noticed in these columns on February 14th. The gunboats were eleven in number. These and three transports formed the advance of the Federal fleet. This portion of the expedition alone carried eight thousand troops.

Among the regiments concerned were the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, the Sixth Connecticut, and the Fourth New Hampshire. The route taken has not been made known.

NORFOLK, Feb. 21.—From the Herald and Baltimore American of the 19th, we gather the following:

CAIRO, February 17.—The steamer Memphis arrived from Fort Donelson this evening, bringing a Mississippi regiment of prisoners, and some fifty or sixty wounded soldiers, who were left at Mound City. Eight or nine boats are on their way up with prisoners.

The Rebel officers captured admit that if Nashville is taken, the rebellion in Tennessee is broken up.

It appears that the General Johnson captured at Fort Donelson is Bushrod Johnson, of Tennessee, a Brigadier General, and not, as was first stated, Gen. A. S. Johnston.

The latest Northern accounts of the battle at Fort Donelson admit that the Federal army was terribly out up. Their dead lay in heaps, and the scene of the battle beggars all description. It was a dearly bought victory for the Federals. Companies were deprived of their officers, and officers of their companies. The dead were thickly strewn for acres. The artillery of the Confederates were served with feartul effect.

The greater portion of the Confederate prisoners were sent to Chicago, and the balance to Springfield and Indianapolis.

In the United States Congress, the resolution returning thanks to Commodore Wilkes has been indefinitely postponed.

A dispatch, dated at Chicago, on the 18th inst. says that there is no foundation for the report that Gen Price's army has been captured.

From Europe.—NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Kangaroo, from Liverpool, has arrived with additional intelligence from Europe.

The Rebel steamer Nashville, when last seen, on the evening of the 3d, was outside the Needles steaming down the Channel. The U. S. steamer Tuscarora still remained in Cowes Roads on the evening of the 4th.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce the blockading of Charleston harbor was very strongly denounced and the efficiency of the bockade questioned, but continued non intervention was generally approved.

A Madrid correspondent under date of the 6th instant, says the Sumter is still at St. Roche, not having funds to pay the expenses incurred there.

The American Minister, Mr. Adams, does not conceal his indignation at Lord Russell's letter relative to the use of British ports. There is also a considerable difference in political circles as to the policy and propriety of the act.

In the Queen's speech to the British Parliament there is this reference to American affairs:

"A question of great importance, which might have led to very serious consequences, arose between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States, being the seizure and forcible removal of four passengers from on board a British mail packet by the commander of a ship of war of the United States. That question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British protection, and by a disavowal by the United States Government of the act of violence committed by their naval officer. The friendly relations between Her Majesty and the President of the United States are therefore unimpaired.

"Her Majesty willingly appreciates the loyalty and patriotism which have been manifested on this occasion by Her Majesty's North American subjects."

The London Observer says that the American Government is anxious to renew the effort to lay a Trans-Atlantic cable, and offers to furnish half the means if England will consent to do the same.

The brig Fanny, from Charleston, had arrived at Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton and rosin.

Cotton closed quiet at Liverpool.

From the North.—NORFOLK, Feb. 20, 1862.—We had flags of truce to and from Old Point yesterday. A returned Georgian, coming from California, describes the condition of matters in the North as truly deplorable—far more embarrassing, in a social aspect, than anything to which the South has been heir. Many articles of prime necessity, which cannot be supplied from foreign production, command fabulous prices—such, for example, as beef at twenty cents per pound. Other articles which must be the result of home effort, range in like scale. As a consequence of all this, the people are not so enthused in behalf of Lincoln's war policy as their press represent—the public credit is rapidly depreciating, and, unless something akin to subjugation is accomplished before the close of summer, the popular voice of Yankee land will pronounce against the President and demand a cessation of hostilities. Of course these conclusions are not those of the Confederate—he only repeats the expressions of men found in their club-rooms and hotels; though his own observations of Northern surroundings fully encourage the hope that well-directed Southern effort will soon terminate this unnatural and iniquitous strife. In the minds of reasonable men, there can no longer be doubt that the Yankees begin to weary of their undertaking. With few exceptions, persons reaching here from the Northern States agree in this estimate. True, the Federal Government (according to these same authorities) is now engaged in most desperate efforts to re-nerve the massed heart of that section, but this is rather the effect of knowledge that additional reverses to the cause of Unionism would utterly destroy public confidence, and issue in a withdrawal of means.—*Cor. Rich. Examiner.*

Arrest of an Episcopal Clergyman in the Pulpit.—WASHINGTON, February 10.—Some little excitement was created in Alexandria yesterday by the arrest of an Episcopal clergyman named Stewart, in the pulpit. During the service, as has been usual with this reverend gentleman, he omitted that portion of the service wherein he is called upon to "bless Thy servant, the President of the United States and all others in authority." An army officer with a detective was present for the purpose of enforcing the ritual or arresting the Clergyman. The detective requested him to give the service entire. The reverend gentleman declined to do so, whereupon the officer, assisted by some members of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, proceeded to the altar and arrested him. The affair created quite a sensation in the Church. It is reported that the reverend gentleman is now in prison here.

Military Activity.—The people have evidently been aroused into action by the late reverses to the Confederate arms, and on all sides we hear of the projection and formation of companies, battalions, and regiments for the war. In this city, at least ten or twelve companies are being formed—some for "home defence," the others "for the war," where'er it may lead them.—*Rich. Whig.*

Roanoke Island Prisoners.—Extract from a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman in Richmond, to a gentleman in Raleigh, dated February 19, 1862:

"I learn to-day that our Roanoke prisoners will be at once paroled. The two governments are about to conclude permanent arrangements for a regular and proper exchange of prisoners. * * The intelligence from Kentucky is less favorable from our own officers. We need more spirit and energy both in our government and people."

Prisoners.—Last Friday night 490 Yankee prisoners arrived here in charge of a company of Confederates from New Orleans. We have about 800 Vandals here now, and expect more in a few days.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Bank of Thomasville.—The Bank of Thomasville, chartered by the last Legislature, will organise on the 26th inst.

WAR NEWS.

The News from Tennessee.—RICHMOND, Feb. 21.—We are yet left in painful uncertainty as to the final issue of the bloody struggle at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river. That the fort, with a portion of its armament, has fallen into the hands of the Federalists, we think scarcely admits of a doubt; but that we have sustained anything like the loss stated by the exaggerated Yankee dispatches, we have no reason to believe. The most reliable information received up to a late hour last night represents our loss as small in comparison with that of the enemy, and gives us the pleasing assurance that the main body of our army had arrived safely at Nashville, where they were making preparations to repel the invading hordes who were swarming the country.

Richmond Dispatch.

Reported Shelling of Winton, N. C. by the Federal Gunboats.—NORFOLK, Feb. 21.—It was rumored here yesterday that the town of Winton had been shelled by the Federal fleet. The report was, that on Wednesday a couple of gunboats began a fire upon Winton, but that they retreated at nightfall. That on the next morning seven of them made their appearance and succeeded in driving off our forces who retired to a breastwork in the neighborhood.

Passengers by the cars last evening, confirmed the above, and stated, in addition, that five or six of the enemy's vessels were now in Roanoke River.

We have the satisfaction of stating that no such information has reached official quarters here; but that on the contrary, a report flatly denying the above has been received. This report states that three of the enemy's vessels made an attack upon Winton, yesterday, but that they were successfully repulsed by our forces under the command of Col. Williams.—*Day Book.*

Gen. Price whips the Federals.—RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21.—Official intelligence has been received here that General Price fought a battle near the Arkansas line recently, killing seven hundred of the enemy, and losing only one hundred Confederates.

THE CITY OF NASHVILLE.

All eyes are now anxiously turned to this flourishing city of the West. The fall of Fort Donelson opens the way for the Yankee fleet to its wharves, and there is very little doubt that an immediate attempt will be made to capture it. The locality is extremely favorable for defensive operations. The banks of the Cumberland are very high and precipitous, and for miles above and below the city are of the same character. The gunboats can be of no other service than to transport and land the enemy's troops, for the surface of the river is so far below the site of the city that they could not bring a gun or a shell to bear upon it, whilst, if they ventured within range, they would be exposed to the fire of our guns from the edge of the heights above them. We presume that there is an abundance of heavy artillery and ammunition on hand which can be used for the protection of the place. With these and other advantages, a few thousand resolute men could play havoc with a large assailing force. The railroad bridge across the Cumberland will probably be destroyed by the Confederates should the enemy approach on the opposite side. If not destroyed an advancing column over so narrow a passage could be swept by batteries on the city end of it, as was the bridge of Lodi by the Austrians.

We append the following brief description of the place, which will doubtless be read with interest:

Nashville is a handsome and flourishing city, capital of the State of Tennessee, and of Davidson county. It is situated on the south bank of Cumberland river, 200 miles from its mouth, 230 miles northeast of Memphis, 206 miles southwest of Lexington, in Kentucky, and 684 miles from Washington. It is the most wealthy and populous city of Tennessee, (Memphis only excepted,) and is distinguished for its enterprising spirit, literary taste and polished society.

Many of the private residences are built on a scale of palatial magnitude and splendor, and the public buildings exhibit a corresponding character. The new Capitol, which stands on a commanding eminence, 175 feet above the river, is one of the most noble structures in America. The material is of a fine limestone, which was quarried on the spot and nearly resembles marble. The dimensions are 245 by 135 feet, and the estimated cost $1,000,000. It is built entirely of stone and iron, without any wood about it, except the plank on which the copper roofing is fastened—the floor and inner walls are of dressed stone. A lunatic asylum on a large scale was erected in 1850, in the immediate vicinity. The State Penitentiary at this place is 310 feet by 60, containing 200 cells. The University of Nashville was founded in 1806. The Medical College connected with the University was opened in 1851; it occupies a capacious building, and has about 150 students. There are also a large number of female seminaries, the largest of which is attended by above 300 pupils.

Some twelve newspapers are published at Nashville, five or six of which are dailies. The city contains three Banks, with a total capital of $6,000,000, and about fourteen churches.

The mineral cabinet of the late Dr. Troost, contains the largest private collection in the United States.

The Cumberland river is crossed by a magnificent wire-suspension bridge built about ten years since at a cost of $100,000. The city is lighted with gas, and supplied with water raised from the Cumberland river.

Nashville has expended large sums in the construction of macadamized turnpikes, eight of which radiate in different directions.

The river is navigated during high water by large steamboats from its mouth to this point and a number of splendid packets are owned here. The city is the centre of an active trade and the seat of manufactures of various kinds—among the latter is a powder mill, also one for the manufacture of percussion caps.

Nashville is the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 150 miles long, which was finished in 1852, at an expense of over $3,000,000. The road is built in a very substantial manner, and completes the connection with Charleston and Savannah. It is also connected by rail with Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans. It has a population bordering upon 40,000.

Petersburg Express.

Affairs at Savannah.—The activity of our army, Confederate and State, within the week just passed, has made important changes for the better in the condition of our defences. Everything has been astir and though we are not at liberty to specify results, we may say that matters have assumed a shape that gives strong encouragement and confidence. Our position is about as strong as it can well be made with the means at command, and our troops and citizens are resolved, when comes the tug of war, to make it a bloody and desperate one. Hundreds may bite the dust, and mourning be spread over the land, but Savannah will not be taken. There is no mistaking the spirit that animates our people. They are resolved that Georgia soil and Georgia prowess shall both be vindicated in the coming fight. From present indications, a very few days will serve to show whether or not these pledges have been made in vain.

Savannah Republican, 18th inst.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1862.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—President Davis has wisely called upon the people of the Confederate States to look to the only Power that can give us help in this our day of reverses—that can give victory to the few, and peace to all. He has appointed Friday next as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer to Almighty God. Let the whole Confederacy respond to the recommendation.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.—We have to tell of disasters during the past week, but not of disasters alone. We have lost Fort Donelson and Nashville; but the noble Price of Missouri has gained a victory which at any other than the present moment would be hailed as a most brilliant one, inflicting a loss on the enemy of 700, whilst his loss was 100. We have no particulars as yet, but this brief statement comes from the distinguished Captain in the Mexican war, now Gen. Albert Pike. We presume it was an open field fight, with odds in favor of the enemy, as Gen Price was retreating from Springfield, pursued by the enemy.

The accounts of the capture of Fort Donelson come from the enemy, and their propensity to exaggeration is manifest in them. It is stated that we had but 18,000 to 15,000 troops there. The yankees killed and wounded hundreds of these; they admit that Pillow and Floyd escaped with 5,000, and that many others dispersed. Yet they claim to have taken 15,000 prisoners. We do not suppose that they have 5000. And their own loss, by their own admission, is enormous—heaps of dead on the field. It is quite likely that their killed and wounded equal our killed, wounded and prisoners.

All yankeedom is frantic with delight over the victory. They don't care a button for the men they have lost. It is not probable that they were worth a second thought. They think, or affect to think, that it presages an early termination of the war and restoration of the Union. Vain hope! There were two Senators in the Lincoln Congress who told them plainly that "the contest was not ended. Even if the strongholds of the rebels should be taken and their armies dispersed, they would rally in guerilla bands and continue the struggle; and for the provisional Governments which might be established in the Seceded States the protection of a large force would be necessary."

Yes, as the Richmond Whig says,—"War to the knife—extermination—foreign alliance—any fate rather than submission. But, in sacrificing our property and lives, we shall take care to make the sacrifice cost our enemies its full value."

Of smaller affairs, we have had the whipping of the Yankees at Winton, and their subsequent return with a stronger force, and wanton burning of the little village.

The Charleston Mercury of the 21st assures us that, "in another quarter there will soon be warm work—this time begun by ourselves. For the present, we may not allude in more specific terms to the blow which is to be struck. We shall hear all about it in good time, and the yankess too, we hope to their cost."

The Mercury also says, that the war on the South Carolina coast promises to assume new activity; that only "two months remain before the diseases of the climate will begin to do their work with Sherman's marauders. Those two months are likely to be memorable in the annals of Savannah and Charleston." Wo to the stranger who trusts himself in that swampy region after the 1st of May. He will find what "the stranger's fever" is.

LATEST.—We are indebted to Mr. Holden of the Standard for the following dispatch, received in Raleigh early enough yesterday to be mailed to us last night:—

PETERSBURG, Feb. 23, 12 35 P. M.

To W. W. Holden: A private dispatch received in Richmond says Nashville has been evacuated, and that the enemy's gunboats reached there on Thursday. The government at Richmond has received this intelligence.

The Inauguration passed off well—fifteen thousand visiters were present.

Nearly all of Winton was burned by the enemy. The Court House totally destroyed, and but few of the papers saved.

GEN. GEO. W. RANDOLPH.—This officer has been assigned to the command of the district between Suffolk, Va., and Weldon, N. C., now thought to be threatened by the Burnside expedition.

Gen. Randolph is a distinguished Virginia lawyer and politician, who began the war in command of the Richmond Howitzers, was promoted to the Colonelcy of an artillery regiment, resigned a few weeks since to run for Congress in place of Mr. Tyler, was beaten, and appointed a Brigadier General.

VOLUNTEERING.—The Richmond Whig says that the rage for volunteering is greater than it has been since the beginning of the war. As it is in Virginia, so in North Carolina. Everywhere men are coming forward. And well they may, for we have got a furious, fanatical, malignant, and powerful enemy to drive from our borders. No half-way work will accomplish this; and we must accomplish it, or be content to be robbed as at Edenton, and burnt out as at Winton. At the former place, while the yankee commander had the lie upon his lips that private property would not be molested, his men were engaged, under his orders, in stealing bales of cotton which were private property. And the little village of Winton, containing about 20 houses, was deliberately set fire to and destroyed *after its capture*. We may look for similar outrages in every quarter where the villains are permitted to come.

JUSTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA.—The calls upon the States for troops, by the Confederate Government, are made, we presume, with reference to the number each State has already in the field and to its white population. The recent call is for 5,000 from North Carolina, 5,000 from South Carolina, 12,000 from Georgia, and 12,000 from Alabama. How many from the other seven States we are not advised. It would thus appear that North Carolina has had a larger proportion of her population in service than any State so far as we know. If the above had an equal number now in service, South Carolina would have to furnish only about 2100, Georgia less than 5000, and Alabama about 4000, to the 5000 from North Carolina.

North Carolina has therefore sent more men than her sister States, they are admitted to have been the best equipped and best behaved of any, and she has made the largest voluntary contributions to their comfort.

THE NORTH CAROLINIANS AT ROANOKE ISLAND.—The Richmond Dispatch publishes an account of the battle at Roanoke Island furnished by Maj. Dolan of Walker-Nicaragua fame, who participated in the fight as an amateur volunteer in the Wise Legion. Maj D's account is mainly in glorification of the Legion and the Nicaragua heroes in it, but he has no reflections on the North Carolinians. He says that there were present 1200 North Carolinians of Shaw's and Jordan's regiments, 400 of whom served the batteries. When the enemy landed, 500 of our men were in the fight, among them two North Carolina companies. He says:—

"Of the 500 men engaged, Capt. Wise's company and [illegible] McCulloch Rangers bore the palm for bravery, [illegible] all behaved with gallantry, especially the two [illegible]n Carolina companies, one of which was from [illegible]uck county. This I saw. I also heard that the [illegible] Carolinians behaved with great gallantry in the Pork Point battery. With regard to the surrender of Col. Shaw, (an officer of acknowledged bravery,) I attribute it to the fact of his having many in his own and Col Jordan's regiment so well acquainted with the locality that they knew surrender was only a question of time, as soon as the enemy's fleet passed the marshes."

Maj. D. says that the place was pronounced "a perfect man trap" when Gen. Wise went there a few days before the fight.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday last, L. M. Fitzhugh of Kentucky was elected Sergeant at arms.

On Thursday, Mr. Brown of Miss. presented the memorial of the Legislature of Mississippi directing attention to the disparity existing between the pay of privates and officers in the army.

On Friday, the classification of Senators was made by lot. Mr. Davis of N. C. is in the 2 year, Mr. Dortch in the 4 year class. [One-third of the Senators go out every 2 years.]

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, Mr. Smith of North Carolina took his seat.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution, asking for a committee to investigate the causes of the disasters which have befallen our arms in North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, and moved that it be printed. Laid on the table.

The electoral votes were counted at 12 o'clock, the Senate present in the Representatives' Hall. 109 votes were cast, Davis and Stephens receiving all. A committee was appointed to inform them of the result.

Mr. Smith, of Va., introduced resolutions declaring that in case any officer of the army or navy was found in a state of intoxication, whether off or on duty, he should be deprived of his commission, and the like penalty to be inflicted on any officer who knows of such intoxication and fails to report it. Laid on the table.

On Thursday, Mr. Foote of Tenn. submitted the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That whatever propriety there may have been in the original adoption of what is known as the *defensive policy* in connection with the prosecution of the pending war for Southern independence, recent events have already demonstrated the expediency of abandoning that policy henceforth and forever, and that it will be the duty of the Government of the Confederate States to impart all possible activity to our military forces every where, and to assail the forces of the enemy wherever they are to be found, whether upon land or water, with a view to obtaining the most ample indemnity for the past, and the most complete security for the future.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Jenkins of Va., and advocated at length by Mr. Foote.

On Friday the discussion of Mr. Foote's resolution was continued; it was finally tabled. Remarks were made very severely reflecting on Messrs. Benjamin and Mallory, of the War and Navy Departments, as utterly unfit for their places. Mr. Boyce of S. C. favored the appointment of a commander-in-chief who should direct all military operations, and suggested Senator Toombs as the man for the times and place.

PARTY SPIRIT.—On the establishment of the Permanent Confederate Government, the Richmond Whig remarks at some length on what it regards as our present chief danger—party spirit—and we are sorry to see that it considers that danger on the increase. The Whig is entitled to remonstrate on the subject, for though an old Whig paper it has treated the government with marked respect, and given it a hearty support, which is more than can be said of some of the old party friends of the men in power—*vide* the Richmond Examiner. The Whig says,—

"We are frank to declare—what we have before intimated, more than once—that our only danger is, in the apprehension, which, we are sorry to say, so far from being diminished, is on the increase—that old party lines—old party feuds—old personal rivalries, are secretly at work—and not only at work, but are producing their legitimate results.

"We are a new people—entering on a new and grand enterprise. Shall these old prejudices and old feuds mar our harmony and waste our energies? When all depends on the people, without respect to their past party affinities, are they to be distracted or discouraged by the impression that the Government is to be in the hands of, and for the benefit of, those who were formerly of this or that party? In one word, is party proscription to blot and stain the infancy of our Government? We address this question to all whom it may concern, but especially to the members of Congress, who this day assume their legislative functions. It is a practical question, and we hope will meet a candid consideration—and, we are frank to add, merits the serious consideration of every member of the Government. A generous confidence has been manifested towards the President, by all classes, without reference to past party differences. We express the hope that nothing may occur to alienate this confidence. We do not permit ourselves to doubt that we will rise above such feelings; but, if we are mistaken in this, we feel that the Legislative department will, in their legitimate sphere of action, eschew all party ties, and hold each and every functionary of the Government to the strictest accountability."

DARKER DAYS THAN THIS.—The Charleston Courier says,—

"The unconquerable spirit of a free, brave people, is never known or exhibited in prosperity. The ordeal through which we are now passing will show us our true friends, and will concentrate and develope our resources. Washington and the Army of Independence were never so great and so glorious as under the gloom and disasters of the dark campaign of the Revolution. The surrender of Hull and the loss of a large army in the North, gave occasion for some of the most glorious demonstrations of the "last war" with Great Britain, and for the final victory."

The surrender of Hull was indeed a stunning blow, the result of either treachery or cowardice, and we have had no cause to mourn either of these during our present war. The army then proved itself superior to the influence of that disaster, and our army will now prove itself unterrified by the disasters of the present day. This is the time for fortitude, for resolute and brave deeds, and they will be amply manifested. If other parts of North Carolina feel the crisis as it is felt here, there will be no lack of brave hearts ready to repair the breaches. The same rate of enlistment throughout the State would give nearly 20,000 new volunteers as the result of our late disasters.

A CHANGE DEMANDED.—The Richmond Whig, the Examiner, the Charleston Mercury and Mr. Foote in Congress, call loudly for a change of men and of policy in the Cabinet. The Secretaries of War and Navy, Benjamin and Mallory, are pronounced utterly incompetent to the crisis, and the others in the Cabinet are not regarded as Solomons. The Whig dubs them "dummies." The Whig is for removing the seat of war from Tennessee and Kentucky to Pennsylvania. It says,—

"Two columns of 30,000 each, bearing directly upon Philadelphia, with another of 30,000 ready to follow, would give a new aspect to our affairs and inspire the Yankees with juster notions of the horrors of war. Let them come in, if they choose, invade us, take Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, what they please. Our strength lies not in towns. Theirs is confined almost exclusively to their infernal cities. Let us strike for them, without turning to the right or the left. This is the path to peace and safety."

DEFAULTING VIRGINIA COLONELS.—In the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 19th inst., the Speaker presented a communication from the Governor, transmitting a report from the Paymaster-General, with the accompanying documents, in relation to a gross fraud committed by Col. John Snyder, in command of the 135th regiment Virginia Militia; and also to a similar fraud committed by Col. A. C. Bailey, in command of the 142d regiment. Both of these frauds, the Governor states, are glaring, and the Attorney-General has taken the proper steps for the arrest of the parties.

THE YANKEE LOSS AT FORT DONELSON.—When the Yankees admit so much as in the following, we may safely conclude that their loss was terrible:—

Never, perhaps, on the American continent, has a more bloody battle been fought. An officer who participated, and was wounded in the fight, says the scene beggars description. They fell in heaps, dead and wounded. Companies were bereft of Captains and lieutenants, and captains were almost bereft of companies. So thickly was the battle field strewn with the dead and wounded that he could have traversed acres of it by taking almost every step upon a prostrate body. The Rebels fought with desperation, their artillerists using their pieces with the most fearful effect. The four Illinois regiments held their ground full three hours. Nearly one third had been killed or wounded, and yet the balance stood firm.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.—See the stirring appeal of 'Leon.' He speaks from the camp, and therefore with force.

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 22d.

On Monday last, Mr. Schenck introduced a resolution to authorize the Quartermaster and Commissary at Raleigh to furnish re-enlisted volunteers, detained in Raleigh, with food and lodging. On motion of Mr. McDuffie, it was extended by embracing *all* volunteers detained. It was further amended by restricting it to those *necessarily* detained; and again to make similar provision at all the railroad connections in the State.

After long discussion the resolution to take a recess from the 25th inst. till the 3d Monday in April was adopted. It provides for an earlier call, if necessary, by the President, or in the event of his death or resignation, by Messrs. Ruffin, Badger, Graham, Osborne and Brown, or any three of them.

An ordinance to raise the N. C. quota of Confederate troops was adopted. See it elsewhere.

On Tuesday, the Governor transmitted the correspondence between the authorities of this State and the War and Navy Departments, relative to the defences of Roanoke Island, Albemarle, and adjacent region. The Convention went into secret session on it.

The ordinance taxing the distillation of grain was taken up. Mr Leak moved a substitute prohibiting distillation for 12 months, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature. Mr. Berry moved a substitute, to prohibit the distillation of grain from the 15th March to the 4th Monday of Nov. next, under penalty of fine not less than $100, and imprisonment not less than thirty days. At Mr. Badger's suggestion, Mr. Berry added a forfeit of $1000, half to the informer and half to the poor of the county. This was adopted in lieu of Mr. Leak's substitute, and ordered to a 3d reading. The discussion was continued, on a substitute taxing each gallon distilled 25 cents. On Wednesday, after long debate, this was rejected, 47 to 47. Mr. Sprouse proposed an amendment to regulate the price of cotton goods and to prohibit their exportation. Discussed and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the ordinance was amended by adding the following words: "Provided that the *producer* of any of the grains above specified, over and above what is necessary for the consumption of his own family, shall be permitted to distil the same."

Many amendments were offered and rejected.

The following resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forthwith dispatch a suitable officer or agent, to survey the 19th regiment of N. C. State troops (2d cavalry,) ascertain the deficiencies of said regiment in horses, arms and equipments, and to report to him thereon without delay; and that he furnish what may be required to fit them for effective service, if in his power, and if not, that he communicate to this Convention what deficiencies exist, which he is unable to supply."

Of proceedings since, the Standard says:—

The Convention was engaged on Thursday in considering the Ordinance to prohibit the distillation of grain. Finally, a substitute offered by Mr. Gilmer was adopted by a vote of 56 to 80, which provides that until the 15th of April all whiskey manufactured shall be taxed thirty cents per gallon, and after that time its manufacture shall be absolutely prohibited until the 1st day of January 1863. A tax of $1 is also imposed on all ardent spirits which shall be brought into this State for sale after the 1st of March next.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.—On the 68th Anniversary of this Company, the 23d of August last, it was tramping over the Virginia peninsula, from Yorktown to Ship Point, and so the annual election of Officers was not held. On Saturday last, (Washington's Birth-Day,) the first regular meeting of the Company was held, when the following elections were made:—

P. M. Hale, Major.
H. McKethan, 1st Captain.
C. B. Cook, 2d "
G. H. Haigh, 3d "
Chas. Kennedy, 4th "
Jesse K. Kyle, 1st Sergeant.
B. B. Sedberry, 2d "
C. W. Broadfoot, 3d "
W. F. Campbell, 4th "
Wm. Cook, 5th "
Jas. W. Huske, 1st Corporal.
Arch'd Graham, 2d "
Sam'l Carmon, 3d "
T. H. McLean, 4th "
H. R. Horne, Sec'y.

CAPT. GODWIN'S COMPANY.—We learn that Capt. Condary Godwin of Robeson county, of the 31st Regiment, arrived at Lumberton on Wednesday last, with about 60 of his company, and a number of individuals belonging to other companies, including 4 of Wise's Legion. It will be remembered that Capt. Godwin was stationed at a fort on the main land, opposite Roanoke Island. We learn that the 4 men of Wise's Legion made their escape from the Island in a boat, reached Capt. Godwin's post, and informed him of the surrender of the Island, when Capt. Godwin burnt his fort and retreated.

We learn further, from the Hillsborough Recorder, that "among those who escaped from the Island was a party of eighteen, belonging to Capt. Miller's company of this vicinity. Lieut. John H. Hughes managed to get possession of a boat, and though not greatly skilled in nautical management, he succeeded in crossing to the main land with seventeen of his company. Lieut. Hughes, we understand, is now at home."

CAPT. LILES NOT KILLED.—We are exceedingly glad to be able to correct the report of the killing of Capt. Edward R. Liles, of the 31st Regiment, at the battle of Roanoke Island. A friend at Lilesville writes us as follows:

"Abe, a servant of Lieut. C. B. Lindsey, who made his escape from Roanoke Island after the battle and arrived here last night, says that Capt. E. R. Liles was not killed as reported by a stage passenger; says he saw him at his Office after the battle reading a letter. He also states that Dr. W H. Battle (Co. Surgeon of the O. K's) had a ball through his coat on the shoulder, and that Mr. James Flowers of Anson had two balls through his cap. Not one of Capt. Liles's Company was hurt, though in the thickest of the fight."

ON FURLOUGH.—We see that many of the Forsyth and Guilford volunteers are at home on furlough, consequent on their having re-enlisted for the war. 125 have reached Salem, where they were received with every demonstration of respect. One re-enlisted company, in the 21st reg't, Col. Kirkland, has elected W. J. Pfohl Captain, and D. Barrow, S. C. James and John Miller Lieutenants. Capt. Wharton is also making up a company with every prospect of success; and the probability is, says the Press, that a majority of the Reg't will re-enlist for the war.

Of the "Guilford Boys," Capt. Cole, one-half are at home on furlough, "looking fat and full of life." They belong to the 22d Reg't, Col. Pettigrew.

VOLUNTEERS.—See the advertisement of Col. Craton, who desires to raise a regiment for Confederate service. Col. C. has been in the service since the war began, first as Captain of the Goldsboro' Rifles, since and now as Lieut. Colonel of the 35th regiment N. C. volunteers.

HOW TO MAKE SALTPETRE.—We have received from Hon. T D. McDowell, member of Congress from this District, a pamphlet published by Maj. Geo. W. Rains, of the Artillery and Ordnance service in charge of the gunpowder department of the C. S. A., describing particularly the process of making that indispensable article, Saltpetre. As there are no limestone caves in this part of the State, and as the crude saltpetre is found in limestone caves, we will be glad to send the pamphlet to any one in the limestone region who can make it useful. The Confederate government will buy any quantity of saltpetre at 35 cents a lb.

HOME INDUSTRY.—A beautiful, bright scarlet officers' sash, made by Miss Christian J. Jackson, daughter of Alfred Jackson, Esq., of this County, has been laid on our table. It is fully equal to any of Yankee make. We sometime ago had occasion to notice a very handsome wire-grass hat made by the same young lady.

A HARSH PROCEEDING.—The arrest of four citizens of Elizabeth City, on a charge of disloyalty has been mentioned. If the following statement, which we find in a letter from Norfolk to the Richmond Examiner, be true, (and it is probably so, as the prisoners were sent to Norfolk,) the persons were very harshly treated:—

"We are advised of the release of all the North Carolinians lately arrested in Elizabeth City on suspicion of either aiding or abetting or sympathizing with the enemies of our section. It is said no particle of proof in behalf of the suspicion appeared, save their efforts to extinguish certain houses which had been fired."

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 22.—From the New York Herald of the 20th the Day Book culls the following:

Additional Particulars of the capture of Fort Donelson.—CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A large number of rebel prisoners were brought down yesterday. Many were under the impression they would be paroled; but when they found they were to be sent North they were ready to take any oath. 6000 prisoners have already arrived here, and others will be brought as soon as transportation can be procured.

FORT DONELSON, Feb 17.—The great fire up the river last night was caused by the burning of the Tennessee Rolling Mills, four miles from here, by our gunboats. The works had been used by the rebels in the manufacture of shot and shell and other war material. It was an extensive concern.

Before surrendering the rebels threw most of their late mails into the river.

Floyd's brigade, fearing they might be taken, threw all their arms into the river. The crews of the gunboats are now engaged fishing them out.

The following is a special despatch to the Chicago Tribune:—

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 18.—Two more regiments were captured to-day east of the intrenchments. A number of rebel troops have come in and delivered themselves. About 12,000 stand of small arms have been taken.

All of to-day has been occupied in embarking the prisoners, gathering up the stores and munitions, and burying the dead. There are a great number of dead rebels still unburied.

It is reported that Gov. Harris has ordered all Tennesseans to lay down their arms.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—It is believed that, if permitted to do so, many of the rebel prisoners would gladly take up arms on the side of the Union. Numbers of the privates declare that they have seen enough of secession. The officers, however, are generally very morose and bitter.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—About 900 Fort Donelson prisoners, including 40 officers, arrived to-day, and will be forwarded to some point East.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—A despatch from the Cumberland river says Clarksville is being evacuated and the rebels are going to Nashville.

Money Matters.—The Herald of the 20th, says: The public appear to be buying State stocks with some boldness. Virginia's rose 2 per cent, Tennessee's 1, North Carolina's 1½, and Missouri's 1½.

The Examiner's agent at Norfolk telegraphs it some other items from the same paper:—

The N. Y. Herald of the 20th says that two-thirds of the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson desire to return to allegiance to the Union.

Seward says the last advices from Europe show a reaction in favor of the United States, which is thought the result of Federal victories.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says that the rebel agents in Paris declare that the seceded States will approve of the construction of a monarchy in the South if it can be attempted with any prospect of success.

The N. Y. Herald appears delighted at the Queen's speech, and says that it extinguishes the last glimmering of intervention.

A resolution had been moved in Congress expunging South Carolina from the list of States, and dividing her territory between North Carolina and Georgia.

In the House of Representatives, resolutions were offered by Mr Hickman, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the allegations against Mr. Vallandigham, for alleged disloyalty. Mr Vallandigham vehemently denied the accusation. The resolutions were withdrawn.

Dispatches from Cairo on the 19th, and from Clarksville and St. Louis on the same date, state that Capt. Stubbs had captured Gen. Price, Col. Dorsey, Col. Cass and Capt. Judge, of Price's staff. The companies under their command escaped.

The capture of Gen. Price was announced in the House of Representatives, and created uproarious applause.

The Gen. Price reported to have been taken prisoner is not Sterling Price, the great Confederate leader in Missouri

Heavy shipments of ammunition and troops have been made from Fortress Monroe to the Burnside expedition.

Columbus is reported as evacuated.

All the gunboats and smaller vessels had left Port Royal for Warsaw. The land force for attacking Savannah amounted to 16,000 men.

Three batteries left St. Louis on the 19th instant for the Cumberland river.

In New York the cotton market was irregular. Sales of middling uplands 23⅜ to 25 cents.

From the London Herald.

"The North may lay waste, with its fleets, the flourishing coast towns of the South; it may tilt out its cargoes of stones to choke up the inlets provided for the interchange of amicable relations between peoples by a bounteous Providence, more merciful than mad to mar; it may land its armies in the swamps to harry the planters, and do battle with the yellow fever; it may send its steam squadron down the broad river, and burn Mobile and New Orleans—but all this will not bring it one jot nearer the end; all this will but add to the fierce intensity of hate which the injured Southerners will bequeath to the yet unborn. Secure in their stubborn patriotism, in their firm resolution to conquer their liberty or die, the men of the Confederate States will maintain the struggle till their enemies desist from their utter powerlessness to protract it further."

BURNING TOWNS.—A few papers are discussing the propriety and advantage of setting fire to towns which are about to fall into the hands of the enemy. A good deal may be said on both sides. The venerable Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, who may be regarded, from his position beyond the danger of capture, as disinterested on the question, says,—

"In our view it is a mistaken patriotism that will set fire to our towns when in danger of capture, lest the enemy should occupy the houses for a few days, for we cannot suppose it will be more than a brief period they will be permitted to remain in possession. When the families return to their homes they will need their houses for shelter, and many of them will be too poor to rebuild them, and much suffering will be the consequence. We should consider it barbaric vandalism if an enemy should burn our towns and villages when passing through them; is it less an evil because inflicted upon us by our own hands?"

The Raleigh Standard says,—

"We do not undertake to say what our people should do in all cases, but we incline to the opinion, that the destruction of Southern property by ourselves ought to be confined to that species alone which the enemy might use or remove to his advantage. War justifies a resort to any and to all measures usually resorted to by civilized nations to possess or distress the enemy, but the burning of our towns which he cannot or will not make a permanent residence of, really distresses and injures ourselves more than it ever can our enemy."

And a Hillsborough correspondent of the Standard, besides many other objections, urges this powerful one:

"To many undecided minds it will be sufficient to intimate this momentous objection, that such acts can seldom be unanimous; consequently a bone of contention will be thrown into our midst that may greatly divide and weaken us. Indeed, it is reported that this actually happened in Elizabeth City—one party extinguishing the fires which the others had put to their dwellings. Be this as it may, the alternative will be frequently presented during this war."

The Richmond Examiner takes the opposite ground It says,—

"When we cannot beat back the enemy, we may make him know the work he has in hand, by rendering the ground over which he marches a desert. Not a house, or a forest, or a field, should be spared. Of what service will they be to us in the hands of a foe who comes to pillage, confiscate, hang, exile, and to destroy even the name of Virginia? If we must lose our goods, at least let us save them from the hands of Yankees. No better sacrifice could be made to liberty and country. Such a course has saved other nations in our condition, and will save us. What defeated the French conqueror of the world in Russia? There, for the first time, he trembled and groaned at the sight of war; when his victorious columns found flaming houses and smoking fields for their only spoils."

LOSSES OF THE BURNSIDE FLEET.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, under date of January 30, writes that statements of the losses of the Burnside expedition, by the gale off the Hatteras coast, were suppressed by the authorities. He informs the Times that the "City of New York" was lost, with 400 kegs of gunpowder, 1,700 Enfield rifles, bombs, &c.; the gunboat Zouave was sunk, but crew and guns saved; the Grapeshot, bomb-vessel, went down at sea; the Pocahontas, old steamer, went ashore, losing 89 artillery horses and 15 staff officers' horses; the Voltiguer and Eastern Queen went "hard ashore," the former with 500 troops; the Admiral and Northerner went ashore, but were gotten off after three days; the Louisiana, large steamer, broke her back; and two schooners, one loaded with oats for horses, the other with coal, went ashore, one of them losing 6 men. In addition to these, $3,600 worth of iron, *used for ballast*, was thrown overboard.

He adds:

"The pilots, we were told, were all Unionists. Hatteras Inlet was Union, and New York subscribed $8,000 for the inhabitants, because they were all Union. Yet one of the pilots hired by us went over to the enemy, and informed them of everything; and as for the inhabitants of Hatteras Inlet, they are too ignorant to know the difference between Union and Secession. It is all nonsense; experience teaches us that there are no Union men there; and that the 3,000 rifles asked for, if they had been granted, would be on Roanoke Island, and that the 8,000 sent to North Carolina for the benefit of the Union men, was all lost to us. The South are in earnest and we are at play. We had to pay $800 in secret service money to those self-same Union men, to know whether Roanoke Island was occupied or not."

LARGE HOG.—Thomas J. Minter, of Moore county, killed a hog on Monday last, that weighed 575 lbs. It was about 12 months old.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Burning of Winton, N. C., by the Federals.—NORFOLK, Feb. 22.—The village of Winton was attacked on Wednesday afternoon, by a couple of Federal gunboats. After throwing a few shell, which were promptly answered by Capt. Nichols' battery, they found it prudent to withdraw.

Next morning eight gunboats made their appearance, and began an attack upon our battery—a small light field battery—and compelled our forces to retreat. The enemy then landed a force estimated at 500, and entering the village applied the torch and reduced it to ashes. They stated that their reason for burning Winton was, that it harbored the "rebels" who offered them resistance and endeavored to prevent their landing.

After this vile incendiary act the Yankees re-embarked and left. When last seen they were below Coleraine.

The only damage sustained by our forces was the slight wounding of one or two men, the killing of one horse and the wounding of another, while on the Yankee's side several are known to have been killed, among them, it is thought, the notorious Charles Henry Foster. *Day Book.*

SUFFOLK, Feb. 21.—Late in the afternoon yesterday, the gunboats passed up the river, and were, when last heard from, at the mouth of the Meherrin river, about 18 or 20 miles from Franklin, on the Blackwater river. The Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad passes the Blackwater at Franklin

It is expected that Murfreesboro' will be the next point attacked, or the enemy may push on toward Franklin.

SUFFOLK, Feb. 21.—The gunboats of the enemy have advanced but little above Winton.—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

Gen. Price's Victory.—RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—The following dispatch was received by the Commissary General yesterday and is said to be confirmed by dispatches received by the President:

FORT SMITH, Feb. 18.—Generals Price and Hebert are fighting the enemy to-day, at Sugar Creek, in Benton county, Ark. The result is not known. Our troops are confident of success.

Later.—The enemy lost 700. Our loss is 100 Another great victory. ALBERT PIKE.

The news from East Tennessee.—RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—As yet we have no clear statement of the result at Fort Donelson from our own side. The telegraph has given nothing directly to the press, and no mail has come through from Nashville since the great battle. This is owing, no doubt, to the complete monopoly of the railroad to transport troops and stores. Neither mails nor passengers have come through.

We are yet unable to announce positively that Buckner is not a prisoner. Floyd is the only General in whose escape all accounts concur.—*Dispatch.*

AUGUSTA, Feb. 21.—Lieut. Duquerceron, of the 14th Mississippi regiment, and who was in the battle at Fort Donelson, arrived here last night. He gives substantially the following account of the battle:

Our forces were from 13,000 to 15,000, and embraced one or two regiments of cavalry and four field batteries.

On Wednesday morning the sharpshooters of the enemy opened fire, in connection with artillery, on our left. The firing continued throughout the day.

On Thursday and Friday the battle continued, but it was little more than an artillery duel.

During Friday the enemy's gunboats opened a tremendous fire on Fort Donelson, which was continued throughout the day without interruption.

On Saturday the Confederate army was ordered out at three o'clock A. M., and formed in line of battle. The fight which resulted continued from centre to left, and soon became general. The contest was a desperate one, but we captured seven or eight cannon, and from 2 to 300 prisoners. Our success continued throughout the day uninterruptedly.

One of the enemy who was a prisoner said that the Federal force was 50,000, and had been reinforced 30,000, making fully 80,000.

On the strength of this report, Brig. Gen. Buckner raised a white flag and proposed terms of capitulation. As the firing was resumed by the enemy, it was supposed that the terms were not accepted.

Our loss in killed was from 300 to 400, and our wounded from 1,200 to 1,500.

The reported capture of 15,000 prisoners is believed to be greatly exaggerated, as stragglers in squads, companies, and battalions, escaped during Saturday night, under the cover of darkness. In this way nearly two-thirds of Floyd's brigade escaped.

Gen. Buckner is also reported to have escaped, but the safety of Generals Pillow and B. Johnson is not definitely known. The enemy fought very desperately.

Snow was on the ground to the depth of three inches, and an icy sleet was falling during the battle.

Lieut. D. (our informant) was wounded on Saturday.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 22.—Private despatches received here from Chattanooga, state that the Federal gunboats reached Nashville on Thursday last.

Gen. Walker has received a dispatch at Savannah, saying that the Confederates had evacuated Nashville.

Brilliant Skirmish.—From gentlemen lately arrived from the Valley, says the Richmond Dispatch, we are apprised of a successful skirmish with the Yankees on Sunday last by a force under Col. Turner Ashby. Hearing of the defeat of the militia at Bloomery, and the capture of Col. Baldwin and his men at that point, Col. A. immediately dashed off with the determination of repairing, as far as possible, the reverses in that quarter, and early in the day came up with the enemy, whom he succeeded in driving beyond the Capon river with considerable loss. Col. Ashby's command escaped without injury to a single man.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—We hope that the report of the illness of this distinguished officer, so positively asserted in some of the papers, is untrue. We cut the following from the Charleston Courier:—

The Memphis Avalanche, of Saturday, concerning Gen. Beauregard's movements, says: As the movements of this distinguished leader possess unusual interest at this time, we may state that he left Bowling Green yesterday, and will arrive at Columbus Saturday afternoon [the 15th.]

Capt. Wheeler's company, from Forsyth county, was captured with the rest of Col. Green's Reg't, of Wise's Legion, at Roanoke Island.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Chatham county, N. C., by A. M. Yarbrough, Esq., Mr. THOS. C. ROSSER to Miss MARY C. RAGLAND, daughter of Thomas Ragland, Esq.

On the 16th Feb'y, by Rev. R. R. Moore, Mr. A. J. HEADEN to Miss ELIZA WHITE, all of Chatham Co

In Robeson county, on the 13th inst., by Rev. Hector McLean, WM. J. McLAUCHLIN and Miss G. F. BROWN, daughter of the late Neill B. Brown.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 23d ult, of pneumonia, Mr. NEILL McKINNON, in the 66th year of his age. In early life he professed his faith in Jesus Christ, and became a member of the Presbyterian Church at Red Bluff, afterwards removing his membership to Carolina Church, where he was made a Ruling Elder, the duties of which office he faithfully and acceptably discharged until death.

WANTED.

100 Volunteers for the Confederate Service.

TO SERVE AS INFANTRY DURING THE WAR.

A BOUNTY of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and $11 PER MONTH will be paid each Volunteer. For further particulars, address me at Fayetteville, N. C., or call at the store of Col. C. E. Leete.

J. R. McDONALD.

Feb'y 22. 2-2m

Attention! Heavy Artillery!!!

THE Company is requested to meet at Camp Davis, near Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

Every man will attend, as business of importance renders it necessary. Recruits will also be received that day.

O. H. BLOCKER.
K. J. BRADY.
CHARLIE WILLIAMS.
Dr. D. T. MILLARD.

Feb'y 20, 1862. 1-2t

100 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

100 Do. PEAS.
75 Do. OATS.
30 Do RYE.

For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Feb'y 24, 1862. 2-2t

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.

Commission Merchants.

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On the 16th January at the residence of his father, in New Hanover county, David W. Bannerman, a musician in the army, Co. K, 3d Regiment N. C. S. T., aged 23 years.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At Mt. Jackson Hospital, Va., on 3d Feb'y, of disease of the brain, after a severe attack of Bronchitis, Corporal Arthur D. Harris, a member of the Montgomery volunteers, Co. C, 23d regiment N. C. Vols.

Mr. Harris was one of the first sons of the South to respond to the call of his country for brave men to go forth in her defence.

He sacrificed all the comforts and endearment of home, at an hour "that tried men's souls," and during all the vicissitudes and hardships of the camp, his deportment was that of a brave and faithful soldier—always at his post, when not unavoidably prevented, till death selected him as a victim.

His loss is greatly deplored by the little band of brothers whom he has left behind to confront the heartless foe that would invade his old home.

To his distressed mother, we tender our most heartfelt sympathies, feeling fully assured that those amiable traits, which so endeared him to us whilst living, have secured for him, unending peace in another world.

CONFEDERATE TAX.—In Moore County the aggregate value of taxables is $2,321,413, and the amount of tax thereon $10,107,06½. In Montgomery, the value $1,332,499, and the tax $6,662 49½.

The items forming those aggregates are:

	Moore.	Montgomery.
Land,	$971,789	$492,428
Slaves,	659,462	538,825
Merchandise,	13,582	13,800
Bank Stock,	6,200	800
Money at Interest,	624,990	248,208
Cash,	16,210	28,354
Cattle, Horses, Mules,	1,990	1,202
Gold Watches,	2,023	1,505
Pianos,	675	665
Carriages,	25,492	12,212
Aggregate,	$2,321,413	$1,332,499
The tax is 50 cts. on the $100 value.		

FAYETTEVILLE MARK

NORTHERN NEWS.

From the Baltimore Republican of the 14th the following information is derived:—

On Wednesday Lincoln issued an order releasing all political prisoners in the custody of the military authorities, in every quarter, on parole not to afford aid to the enemies of the United States Government—spies are excepted from the operation of the order. Lincoln in his order says that as the rebellion is now manifestly on the decline, the severe measures formerly resorted to are no longer necessary.

A large number of regiments are arriving at Port Royal, together with heavy ordnance. Many buildings are being erected at Port Royal, including a large hospital. Whiskey is selling at Beaufort and Hilton Head at eighteen dollars per gallon. The steamer Baltic was soon to leave for New York, with 630 bales of cotton. The breastworks across the island are nearly finished.

St. Louis, Feb. 14.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat, dated Springfield, Mo., 13th, via Bear Creek to-day, says: Our troops took possession of Springfield to-day without firing a gun. General Price evacuated the place yesterday afternoon, marching out on the Fayetteville road.

From the New York Herald.

The Burnside expedition has given a deadly blow to the rebellion, between wind and water, down in North Carolina. The victory of our land and naval forces over the rebels on Roanoke Island is the most complete achievement of the war. This victory at Roanoke Island gives our naval and land forces the absolute control of all that extensive system of inland waters known as Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and all their commercial towns and villages, the importance of which will be recognized in a glance at our illustrative map. In a word, we do not perceive what possible chance now remains to prevent the loss to Jeff. Davis of the State of North Carolina, without his immediate sacrifice of the State of Virginia. The Burnside expedition has turned the stronghold at Manassas, and, if the great rebel camp there does not very soon make this discovery and act accordingly, it will inevitably suffer the fate of the camp of Roanoke Island.

Such is the comprehensive range of this brilliant achievement in North Carolina. It shows that in the East the magnificent programme of General McClellan for a crushing campaign is developing its strength most beautifully, while in the West it is working like a charm. The reports which we publish to-day of the reconnoissance of the Tennessee river by our gun-boats up to the thrifty town of Florence, Alabama, at the head of steamboat navigation, read more like the adventures of a fairy tale than the realities of a military invasion. Our gunboats, it appears, "everywhere along the river were received with astonishing welcome by numerous Union families in Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama," and at the various towns along the stream the old flag of the Union "was looked upon as a redeemer, and hailed with shouts of joy." The people of Florence were prepared to give a grand ball to our officers; but the objects of the expedition required its immediate return; for those gunboats will be wanted next in rougher service than this jubilee of a Union voyage up the Tennessee.

There can be no doubt of the truthfulness of our enthusiastic reports of this remarkable reconnoissance; for if the inhabitants along the narrow and winding Tennessee river, with its numerous defensive hills and short turns, had been disposed to resist the passage of the old flag, our gunboats bearing it could have been destroyed before making one half of their beautiful pleasure excursion of two hundred and fifty miles. This trip reminds us, then, of the return of the "Little Corporal" from the island of Elba among the old soldiers and people of France. For two hundred miles from the Southern boundary of loyal Kentucky, through the State of Tennessee into the State of Alabama, "our old flag was hailed with shouts of joy." Smarting under the dreadful sufferings inflicted by an upstart and intolerable despotism, the loyal people along the Tennessee river had been waiting the hour and the sign of their deliverance, and in "the old flag" so quietly and suddenly coming among them they simply welcomed the symbol of the returning blessings of the Union.

These positive manifestations of a strong and enthusiastic Union sentiment among the people of the revolted States explain the tenacity with which the rebels cling to their defences in the border slave States. The rebel leaders have no idea of a Southern Confederacy which will include Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. These States they expect, in the best view of their situation, to sacrifice to the Union, and they are only using them now to save the cotton States from the immediate burdens of the war, which, if brought home upon them, might result in a counter rebellion. That the whole rotten fabric will fall to the ground with the removal of its army supports in Virginia and Kentucky is manifest from the revelations of this gunboat trip up the Tennessee river. We have shown, too, that the great rebel stronghold in Virginia has been turned by the Burnside expedition, and we think it certain that our land and water forces of Kentucky and Missouri will entrap the enemy in their two other great camps at Bowling Green and Columbus, if they do not very soon evacuate those positions. It is reported, indeed, that they have already abandoned Bowling Green, to escape from the encircling columns of General Buell while yet there is an opening between them. If this should prove true—and we think it most probably is so—we may next expect to hear of the complete evacuation of Kentucky by the rebels, and that Tennessee has become too hot to hold them.

In any event, this great Southern rebellion is disclosed as a giant of brass upon legs of clay, as the Union begins to manifest its power. The gloomy night of our doubts and troubles is past; our fleets and armies, under the administration of "Honest Abe Lincoln," his sound Union war policy, and the military combinations of Gen. McClellan, are working out a glorious redemption. The night is past, the day breaks in the East, and illumines the sky in the West.

LATEST NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Norfolk, Feb. 19.—From the Baltimore American of the 17th, we select the following:

Chicago, Feb. 17.—A special despatch to the Tribune, dated "Camp in the Field, Feb. 16, 6 P. M.," says: "The right wing commenced storming the Fort about noon to-day, and have taken the right wing of the enemy's fortifications, over which the Stars and Stripes are now floating!

St. Louis, Feb. 17.—Despatches from General Grant to Gen. Halleck announce the surrender of Fort Donelson, with fifteen thousand prisoners, including Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, Buckner and Pillow.

Washington, Feb. 17.—In the House this morning Mr. Colfax asked permission to make a statement relative to Fort Donelson.

He said that Gen. McClellan had authorized him to inform the House that he had just received a despatch from Cairo, informing him of the arrival of the gun-boat Carondolet at that place this morning, bringing the news of the capture of Fort Donelson yesterday by the land forces of the U. S., with fifteen thousand prisoners, including Gen. A. Sydney Johnston and Gen. Buckner. Floyd ran and escaped.

There has been very heavy loss on both sides.

Mr. Colfax then read the Associated Press' despatch, as brought by a flag of truce from Norfolk, confirming the capture of Fort Donelson. (Applause on the floor and in the gallery.)

[The House received the news with many demonstrations of joy.]

The Fight at Fort Donelson.—St. Louis, Feb'y 19.—A special despatch to the Missouri Democrat, dated Sunday, February 16, 1 P. M., says:

Com. Foote reached here at 12 o'clock last night, on board the gunboat Conestoga. We stormed Fort Donelson on Friday afternoon.

The gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, Carondolet, Tyler and Conestoga, after fighting a little over an hour, withdrew.

Fifty-four were killed and wounded on our gunboats. Com. Foote was slightly wounded.

The St. Louis was hit sixty-one times, and two of the gunboats were disabled.

The enemy's fire was very accurate. They had three batteries. The upper one mounted four eighteen pounders. This one was held in reserve until our boats got within four hundreds yards of the fort. Our fire was directed principally at the water battery. One of the enemy's guns burst and a number were dismounted. The enemy could be seen carrying the dead out of their trenches.

All the gunboats were left up the Cumberland except the Conestoga. She left there yesterday morning.

A rifled gun on the Carondolet burst, killing six men. The rudder of the Pittsburg was shot away.

The mortar boats left here yesterday morning

The above statements of the fight were received from a gentleman who was aboard the St. Louis during the engagement.

Later.—A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and reached here at noon to-day, says that the fight had been going on all day yesterday. The right wing of the enemy's fortifications were taken, and the Stars and Stripes were floating over them. The forces were breast to breast and the battle was to be renewed.

Still Later.—Cairo, Feb. 16.—The steamer Minnehaha arrived here from Fort Donelson, having left the Fort at five o'clock last evening, bringing a military mail and despatches and 150 wounded to the hospital at Paducah.

The fight commenced, as before stated, on Thursday, and on Friday and Saturday the contest was desperate.

The Illinois 18th suffered severely, and the Iowa 17th sustained considerable loss.

Capt. Swartz' battery, which was taken by the enemy, was recaptured by our men. Two Colonels were wounded and two killed. The loss is heavy on both sides.

The upper fort was taken at 4 o'clock, and the Union flag is now floating over it. Our troops behaved with great gallantry. The gunboats St. Louis, Louisville and Pittsburg were disabled.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—Despatches received at headquarters say that all our gunboats were pretty effectually disabled except one.

Com. Foote was wounded twice, but not seriously.

The upper redoubt taken by our troops commands the main work of Fort Donelson, and Gen. Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture that fort to-day (Sunday.)

The following is from the Baltimore American's news summary of the 17th.

The battle at Fort Donelson is the hottest and longest contested of the war. The latest despatches announce that the Fort has been taken and the Stars and Stripes waves over it, but we are in some doubt whether this refers to the main fort or to the outer redoubts, which other despatches state had been carried by assault by the land forces under Gen. Grant. These outer redoubts are small forts on the hills surrounding the main fort. Their possession weakens the enemy and renders the ultimate capture of the main work certain. The position of Fort Donelson appears to be a very strong one, and is defended by the Rebels with an energy which shows that they fully understand its strategic importance. From the river side the fort was furiously bombarded on Friday afternoon by the gunboats but without decisive results. Two of the gunboats had their steering apparatus disabled and were forced to drift out of range. Two others were damaged, and the attack appears to have been temporarily discontinued.

The Rebels had twenty guns in action opposed to eleven on the gunboats, and their artillery practice was excellent. On board the gunboats over fifty were killed and wounded, including Com. Foote, whose injuries, however, were slight. The mortar-boats were going up the Cumberland, and on their arrival the bombardment was doubtless renewed. Com. Foote had also gone to Cairo to bring up other gunboats. Severe fighting had also taken place on the land side, in which both sides had suffered considerable loss. Other despatches state that only one of the gunboats was so injured as not to be able to resume operations, and that the bombardment was to be resumed yesterday morning. The official despatches received at Washington state that the fort on the hill had been captured, and we gather from this, as well as the tenor of the newspaper accounts that the main fort was still in possession of the Rebels. This upper redoubt commands the main work of Fort Donelson, and Gen. Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture that Fort yesterday (Sunday.)

The Baltimore Sun, extra, of the 17th, two o'clock P. M. [about 12 hours later than the American.] states that Fort Donelson was surrendered on the 16th instant and 15,000 prisoners including Generals Johnston, Buckner, and Pillow.

A Dispatch from St. Louis, on the 16th, says Gen. Halleck has received dispatches from Gen. Curtis, stating that Gen. Price's rear guard was overtaken in pursuit from Springfield. The rebels escaped, leaving their wagons and baggage.

The Mortar Fleet.—The great mortar fleet, which has been in preparation for so many weeks past at Brooklyn navy yard, is to rendezvous at Key West, a fact which affords pretty strong presumptive proof that Mobile or New Orleans is shortly to be honored with a visit.

The fleet will probably be at the 'Key' by March 1st.

The New York cotton market on Saturday closed irregularly, at 28 to 29 cents for middling Uplands.

The 9th Rhode Island battery, and a portion of the Engineer regiment, sailed for Port Royal on the 17th inst.

Ex-Speaker Pennington, of New Jersey, died on the 16th inst.

The Roanoke Island prisoners are on their way to New York.

A dispatch from St. Louis, 16th instant, states that General Mitchell had crossed Barren river and is in possession of Bowling Green.

Arrival of the Asia.—By the arrival of the Asia at New York we have foreign advices to the 1st inst., and a telegraphic summary to the 2d. Both in England and France public opinion seems to set strongly towards the maintenance of a strict neutrality of the foreign governments in our affairs. The journals discuss with more earnestness the question of intervention as the time draws near for the meeting of Parliament. The principal British and French journals express their satisfaction at the tone of the Emperor's speech about America. The London Examiner remarks upon the fact that all historical precedents are against the recognition of a revolt after so short an interval as a year. The Spectator points out that it is not simple recognition which the Confederates are intriguing for, but a war by England upon free America. Earl Russel has issued a letter prohibiting the use of British ports to the armed vessels of either of the American belligerents, except under special circumstances described in the letter. The gunboat Tuscarora had left Southampton, and it was reported had gone to look after the Sumter; which was still at Gibraltar. The Nashville had been ordered to leave Southampton, but it was reported would be permitted to stay some time longer. The Rebel commander begged hard to stay, as, if he had to go to sea, he was sure he and his ship would be blown to pieces by the Federal gunboat, and the petition was allowed, therefore, on the score of "humanity."

Mr. Slidell had arrived in Paris. The Southerners in Paris think that he will soon accomplish the objects of his mission.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald says that the Emperor Napoleon is ready to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, but was waiting for England to act first. The correspondent says that Lord Palmerston is afraid to make the first move.

The American question, as affecting the supply of cotton, has been debated in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and a great desire was manifested that the war should be brought to a close.

The sales of cotton in Liverpool on the 1st instant were 5,000 bales. Prices were unchanged.

As it Should Be.—Sixty-seven members of the Ashland Artillery, Capt. Pichegru Woolfork's battery, when called upon by Col. Pendleton to re-enlist for the war, notwithstanding but half their term had expired, promptly stepped forward and declared their willingness and determination to defend their country to the last, or die, if need be, in the endeavor to secure peace and happiness to Southern homes once more.—*Rich. Dis.* 18*th.*

The city of Mobile has sent to the wars for twelve months and three years 5000 men, and has 2000 more under arms and in uniform, for coast defence. She already has more soldiers than she has ever polled votes—soldiers in active service.

Every Southern man must resolve to sacrifice his property and his life rather than become the slaves of Abe Lincoln and his tyrannical officers. Our ancestors fought through a seven years' war for independence, and we must resolve to do the same if necessary.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

"Governor" Marble Nash Taylor.—A correspondent furnishes the Richmond Whig with the following sketch of "the life and public services" of our bogus Governor, a yankee importation from Virginia:—

"Much has been said [says the writer] about the Bogus Governor of North Carolina. We have often heard the enquiry "who is Marble Nash Taylor?" We propose to give a brief sketch of this *celebrated* personage. He is another of Virginia's traitors. Marble Nash Taylor is the son of Edmund Taylor; his father was a low, drunken, worthless man. Marble Nash Taylor was born in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1818. When quite young he was bound to a man in the neighborhood of Emeas Church, in Bedford county. His father removed to Franklin county, and some time afterward, Marble Nash ran away from the man to whom he was bound and went to the county of Franklin, where he hired himself to Messrs. Thackstons for the sum of forty dollars per year. Having thus acquired a little *ready money*, he went to a neighborhood school. Knowing his low origin and his father's worthlessness, his neighbors were somewhat surprised and felt a little inclined to praise him for his industry and his desire to become respectable.

Having spent a short time at school, he commenced teaching. After teaching a short time he obtained local licence to preach, but was refused admittance into the Virginia Methodist Conference. He afterwards, in November 1847, made application to the North Carolina Conference, at Danville Va., and was received into the Conference on probation. He was always assigned by the Conference to unimportant missions. In the fall of 1860, he was assigned to the Cape Hatteras mission where he was found by the Lincolnites when they took possession of that place, and proclaimed him Governor of North Carolina.

This Mr. Editor, is the brief career of Marble Nash Taylor."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Fort Bee, Va., Feb'y 17, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you be so good as to inform us and the public at large what has become of the North Carolina soldiers stationed on Roanoke Island during the late disaster? Were they in the fight? If so were any of them "kilt," wounded or taken prisoners by the enemy, or were they all swallowed up in the vasty deep? After reading carefully the Virginia papers for the past week, we have *almost* concluded that there were no soldiers there but the *Richmond Blues, Capt. O. Jennings Wise, who fought gallantly, and Gen. Wise who was sick at Nag's Head.*

In looking over the Examiner of the 15th inst., we see a list of killed, wounded and prisoners, but no mention is made of North Carolinians. That paper, with the others, seems to be ignorant that there were two N. C. Regiments there at the time of the battle. We did see a vague intimation in one paper, that during the fight they, the North Carolinians, broke and fled—a charge which the Editor could scarcely believe, inasmuch as the North Carolinians fought so bravely at Bethel

Some of us had friends and relatives in those two regiments. We have looked for tidings of their fate. We have devoured the Virginia daily papers in hopes to see something in regard to them; but, except the insinuation above, our labor has been in vain. The only thing we can find is in regard to *the Richmond Blues, Captain O. Jennings Wise* who fought gallantly, and Gen. Wise who was sick at Nag's Head.

Please give us the information asked if possible, and be particular to let us know if the whole of the battle on our side was fought by the *Richmond Blues*, Capt. *O. Jennings Wise, who fought gallantly*, and *Gen. Wise who was sick at Nag's Head.* Yours, &c. A.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Camp Branch, (Near Newbern,) Feb'y 15, 1862.

At a meeting of the "Moore Co. Independents," 26th Reg't N. C. Troops, on motion Capt. Martin was called to the Chair. The Chairman appointed Lt. J. D. McIver, L. P. Tyson and H. B. Cox, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Company in regard to the death of private Thomas F. Cox, who died at the hospital at Carolina City, on the 10th inst. The committee reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, death has again visited us and seized as its victim private Thomas F. Cox:

Resolved, That while we deeply lament the death of our late comrade, it affords us consolation to remember that he did his duty faithfully in all things; was a modest, sober and moral young man, and an industrious and patriotic soldier.

Resolved, That in point of real worth, Thomas F. Cox had but few superiors anywhere. Whatever duty was assigned him he discharged with a cheerful heart and willing hand. He never murmured at hardships, nor failed to be ready whenever his services were required.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased, and as he proved himself worthy whilst with us, so we mourn his untimely death.

Resolved, That these proceeding be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Presbyterian and the Raleigh Standard, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

W. P. MARTIN, Ch'n.
John H. McGilvary, Sec'y.

Deaths of Soldiers.—At Camp Edwards, Va., on the 25th ult., Leander Ledford, of Capt. Siler's Macon County Co., Ransom's Cavalry.

In Raleigh, on the 4th inst., George N. Faires, aged 27 years; a member of Capt. Myers' Charlotte company.

In Raleigh, on the 2d ult., John S. Miller, in his twenty-first year, a soldier of the 35th Regiment of N. C. Vols., and member of the Mecklenburg Farmers.

Money and Stocks.—Richmond brokers buy gold at 35 to 37½ per cent. premium, and sell at 40. Confederate stocks have been sold recently in Richmond at 100½ to 101½.

Classical and Scientific School and Gymnasium,

LAURINBURGH, RICHMOND CO., N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire property of the "Laurinburgh Academy," purposes to establish a permanent School of a nature that will supply what he believes to be a desideratum, viz: a discipline that will promote a "sound mind in a sound body." To this end daily exercises in Gymnastics and Calisthenics will be introduced. The courses of study will be arranged with reference to young men who desire to obtain a *thorough* fit for College or prepare themselves for Mechanical, Mercantile or Agricultural pursuits. D. Stewart, Jr., will conduct the Classical department. Young Ladies will be admitted who would obtain a thorough English and Classical education to the exclusion of the ornamental branches. The location, near the C. and R. R. R., is eminently healthy and pleasant. Tuition in the Primary and common English studies and the higher Mathematics and Classics, respectively, $12, $15, and $20 per session of 20 weeks. Board in the Principal's family $10 per month.

The first Session will commence on the 17th March.

A. P. GAY, Prin. & Proprietor.
Feb'y 12. 1100-2tpd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.
Noah Gibson vs. James Butler.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant James Butler resides beyond the limits of this State; It is ordered and adjudged by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law for Richmond County, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, answer, plead or demur to said Attachment, otherwise the Lands levied on will be condemned to the Plaintiff's use, and execution issue accordingly.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in September, A. D. 1861.
98*6t] R. S. McDONALD, C. S. C.

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:

English,	$7 50
Classical,	10 00
Contingent,	25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.
August 19, 1861. 49tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS Institution will be re-opened under efficient management on Wednesday, March 5th. The services of officers having been permanently secured no further interruption of duties need be apprehended.

For circulars stating new terms, &c., address "Superintendent H. M. A.," Hillsboro', N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1862. 95-2m

North Carolina Readers.

SCHOOL BOOKS are becoming very scarce, but we have on hand a good supply of the NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2 by Rev. Professor Hubbard of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina.

Our customers having well nigh exhausted our stock of Northern Readers on hand when the war commenced, we hope will now turn their attention to these books by home authors, rather than allow their children to do without reading books.

For sale only at the old retail prices of 25 cents, 38 cents, and 75 cents.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
Feb'y 1, 1862. 96-

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

Who will go into the Enterprise?

SUPPOSING that there are those having capital they would like to invest in putting into speedy operation divers classes of manufacture which must now be established in the South, I would take this method to inform any such, that I have a never-failing WATER-POWER, (with plenty of room,) at the Merchant Mills in the centre of Fayetteville, N. C., capable of running any machinery of light order, and would be pleased to have the same profitably employed.

R. McDANIEL.
October 5, 1861. 63tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in the best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 20. 9-1ypd

REMOVAL.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to office formerly occupied by the Clarendon Bank.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.
Dec. 30, 1861. 86-

Home-Made Envelopes.

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash E. J HALE & SONS.
Jan. 6, 1862.

Want to Purchase.

I WANT to purchase a smart active BOY, about 18 years old, accustomed to Horses.

N. A. STEDMAN.
Dec'r 30. 86tf

After this date I will pay three cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.
D. MURPHY.
Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

MACHINERY OIL.

WE are manufacturing from Pea Nuts, an Oil believed to be an excellent substitute for Sperm.

It is well adapted for burning as well as for Machinery.

Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 24. 94-4mpd

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay St.
May 14, 1859. 14

Hesper and other Poems,

BY THEOPHILUS HUNTER HILL, Esq., of Raleigh. For sale, price $1, by E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan'y 13, 1862.

COTTON YARN.

No. 21 Hay Street.

C. P. MALLETT.
Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.
August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM.
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5 '61. 12-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.
Cumberland county, July 16, 1861. 40-tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

Methodist Hymns and Disciplines, a new supply, assorted sizes and qualities.
March 16. E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Southern Harmony, School Books, &c., further supplies just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Presbyterian Psalmodist
Character notes. A further supply just received.
July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS

SETTLEMENTS.

The subscribers will be glad to settle accounts due by or to them. E. J. HALE & SONS.

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE
IS NOW OPENING HIS
SPRING GOODS,
Among which are:

PRINTED LAWNS:
Black and Black and White Ditto;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Col'd and Black Silks
The Col'd Silks will be offered at last year's prices.
Feb'y 6, 1862. 98-4t

SPRING TRADE!
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF
GROCERIES.
—ALSO—
A complete and well selected stock of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.
CLOTHING
at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State. J. K. KYLE.
Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for Cash, or on short time to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.

A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55t

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.
Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.
Oct 1, 1860. 57-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast.
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh.
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan.	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.
☞The Company invite applications.
May 28, 1860. 21-1y

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 1859. 43tf

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT
ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is **50 cents,** neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Further Supplies of MILITARY BOOKS—FOR CASH ONLY.

Hardie's Tactics, 2 vols., $2 75; by mail $3.

Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia, $2 75, by mail $3.

Army Regulations for the Confederate States, $2 25; by mail $2 50.

Cary's Bayonet Exercise and Skirmishers' Drill, $1; by mail $1 10.

The Trooper's Manual, by J. Lucius Davis, $1 50; by mail $1 65.

New Map of Virginia, colored, 80c.; by mail 85c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, February 13, 1862.

FIVE REGIMENTS of Volunteers for the War are wanted to make up North Carolina's quota of the Army of the Confederate States, to whom a bounty of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per man will be paid by the State, and FIFTY by the Confederate States.

This number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible; and Companies at present organizing will immediately report to this Office. They will be received by companies or individuals, and when a full company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer Service; and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of the Governor.

J. G. MARTIN, Adj't Gen'l.
Feb. 15. 1100-4t

RECRUITS WANTED.

HAVING been detailed by Gen. J. G. Walker, Recruiting officer for Co. H, 3d Regiment N. C. S. T., I will attend at Rowell's, Brunswick county, on Friday 14th; at Elizabethtown and vicinity on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 18th, 19th and 20th; at Lumberton, 28th inst., and March 1st.

A bounty of $50 will be paid by the Confederate States and $15 by the State of North Carolina, on first muster after enlistment. Commutation for rations will be furnished from day of enlistment, and transportation furnished from home to camp.

D. E. McNAIR.
Lt. Co. H, 3d N. C. T., Recruiting Officer
Feb'y 13, 1862 1100 3t

Fayetteville Female High School.

THE 14th Session of this School will commence on the 18th of Feb'y, and close the 6th of July.

Rev. WM. HOOPER.
T. C. HOOPER, } Principals.
Feb'y 14, 1862. 1100-2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of P. F. ALDERMAN & CO., will please call on Wm. Vink, at Mr. Murphy's Paper Mill, and settle their accounts, as the books are posted, and accounts made up; there will be but little time lost in giving and receiving Notes if the money is not convenient. WM. VINK.
Rockfish, Feb'y 17, 1862. 1100 3tpd

CAP AND LETTER PAPERS.

THE subscribers have just received a small supply of ruled PAPERS, which, having cost very high prices, will be sold accordingly, for cash only.

Feb'y 12, 1862. E. J. HALE & SONS.

CAUSE AND CONTRAST:

AN ESSAY, on the American Crisis, by T W. McMahon A further Supply just rec'd.
Feb. 12. E J. HALE & SONS.

WANTED,

FOR this year, a House Servant (Man) for the Hotel; any active, intelligent, quick motioned boy will do.

T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 30, 1862 95tf

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Works of Chas. Lamb, 5 vols. Edited by Talfourd;
" " of Henry Fielding, 4 vols;
" " of Oliver Goldsmith, 4 vols;
" " of Tobias Smollett, 6 vols;
Letters of Junius;
Fenelon's Works;
Pascal's Provincial Letters;
" Thoughts, Letters, &c;
Chesterfield's Letters;
Corinne, or Italy, by Madame DeStael;
Jane Porter's Works;
Vicar of Wakefield and Rasselas;
Hood's Whims and Oddities;
" Comic Miscellanies;
Hallam's Middle Ages;
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry,
Currer Bell's Works—Jane Eyre, Shirley and Villette;
Evelina, by Miss Burney;
Beulah, Rutledge, The Mill on the Floss;
"Line upon Line," "Peep of Day," &c;
Fox's Book of Martyrs;
Buchan's Domestic Medicine;
Miss Leslie's New Cookery Book;
Youatt on the Horse;
Youatt & Martin on Cattle.
April 8. E. J. HALE & SONS.

FOR CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

EXECUTION, TRIAL, and APPEARANCE DOCKETS, ruled and printed from the most approved forms in use.